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THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The Passing of European Financial Dominance

Wu Pei-fu—Tragedy Of Individuality In China

By Upton Close

Future Relations of China With the Powers

By Sao-ke Alfred Sze

The Present Political Crisis in Japan

By Frank Hedges

許密勒報 SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1926

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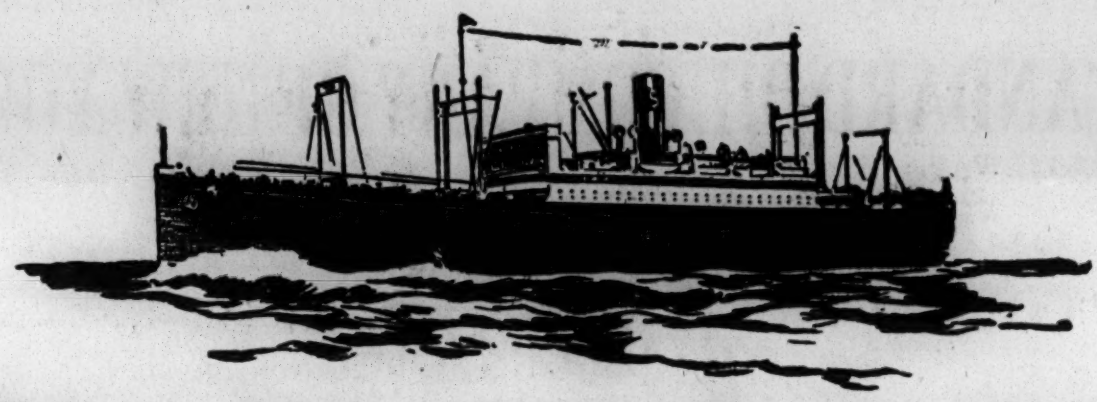

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THE PASSING OF EUROPEAN FINANCIAL DOMINANCE IN CHINA

A FEW DAYS AGO the Russo-Asiatic Bank closed its doors and now there is a notice running in the papers that the Chinese Government has appointed official liquidators and that all of the branches of the institution in China are under the control of the Liquidators and will remain closed until further notice. Thus reads the obituary of what was once the most powerful European financial organ in China, the Russo-Asiatic Bank. This bank was established in 1896 and had a paid up capital of Roubles 55,000,000 and Tls. 3,500,000, making a total of about G.$30,000,000, but this does not indicate the influence which the institution once wielded. The bank came into existence as a result of the Cassini convention, a secret agreement signed by Li Hung Chang, the Chinese viceroy with Prince Lobanow, Russian Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs. In addition to a banking business, the institution also had a political branch through which Russian imperialist adventures in North China were promoted. The bank had branches in all parts of China and Manchuria and wielded a dominating inference due to its financing of the Chinese-Eastern Railway and affiliated enterprises. The activities of the Russo-Asiatic Bank undoubtedly had much to do in the provoking of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, for a financially powerful political bank can do almost anything in a backward, undeveloped and politically impotent country such as China then was and to a certain extent still remains although conditions in the outside world affecting China have also changed.

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, although a purely Russian institution, was built up with money which Russia borrowed from France, hence this brought France into the picture. This old Franco-Russian accord, financial and otherwise, had much to do with the the starting of the World War so the present liquidation of the institution by the Chinese Government is significant for it means that present-day disordered and turbulent China is performing the last sad rights over all that remains of one phase of imperialist Russian and French ambitions in Asia. When China withdrew recognition following the coming into power of the Bolsheviks, the French Government immediately stepped in and in accordance with well-established extraterritorial privileges put up the French flag over the various branches of the Russo-Asiatic Bank and announced that the head office had been transported over night, so to speak, from Petrograd to Paris. The French are now endeavering, rather weakly, to establish

their right to liquidate the bank, or what remains of it, but Dr. Wang Chung-hui, the Chinese liquidator who knows a thing or two about international law and being fresh from Europe where he sat on the World Court, hence also knows considerably more about the present weak international position of France, has announced in no uncertain terms that China intends to manage the liquidation. In his announcement on this question he called attention, among other things, to the loss of extraterritoriality on the part of the Russians, which fact naturally puts the Bank under Chinese jurisdiction. The liquidation of the Russo-Asiatic Bank by China also has another interesting complication from the standpoint of European financial prestige in the Far East. This bank, since it was the financial arm of imperialist Russia in China, participated with the old German Deutsch-Asiatische Bank and the British Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, as depositary for Chinese Government funds such as the Customs receipts and the Salt Gabelle revenues. The German bank went out of business when China joined in the World War. Now the Russian bank passes out, leaving the British Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as the sole treasury for important Chinese Government funds. No one of course questions the solvency of the Hongkong and Sanghai Banking Corporation, but it would require a far stretch of the imagination to believe that the Chinese will permit this one foreign bank to continue to function permanently as the sole custodian of their government's funds. The fact that the Chinese are all split up in factional politics is probably the only thing which prevents the removal of the Government funds from this institution, for already there are demands that the Chinese banks have a finger in the profit and prestige which comes from the handling of Chinese Government funds.

THE JAPANESE are also watching this situation closely and unless the British bankers make a deal with the Japanese, the Japanese are bound to throw the weight of their influence on the side of the Chinese banks in this scramble for control over the Chinese Customs funds. At the Washington Conference in 1922 when the subject of the Chinese Tariff was under consideration, Mr. Odagiri, Japanese delegate, acting on behalf of the Japanese Government, "expressed the hope, in view of the important position which her China trade occupies in the entire foreign trade of China and Japan's resulting large contribution to the Chinese customs revenues, that a fair and suitable adjustment may be effected with the above fact in view in regard to the future operation of the customs system; that is to say, concerning such matters as the custodian banks and the proportion of foreign nationals to be employed in the customs staff." The delegates of France, Italy, Belgium and Holland associated themselves with the Japanese delegation in this matter of control over customs funds, according to the minutes of the Conference. Following the proposal of the Japanese delegate, Mr. Odagiri, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, of the Chinese Delegation, also made a plea that the Customs money be deposited in China banks, his statement being in part as follows:

> "Since the new arrangement (deposit of Customs funds in foreign bank) all customs funds went into the foreign banks, and the money was now no longer quickly accessible to Chinese customers for legitimate purposes of commerce and trade, as it had been previously, with the result that from time to time constant anxiety prevailed in the Chinese commerce and trading communities because money was scarce and tight. Therefore, Chinese bankers had drawn the attention of the Chinese Government to the fact, that steps should be taken to modify the present arrangement. He therefore, wished to state that when the time came for re-allocation of customs funds that at least part of the deposits should be allocated to those Chinese banks which were generally recognized as being sound and solvent."

THE CLOSING of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, once the most influential European financial institution in the Far East, combined with the closing of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank as a result of China's entrance into the World War, and the failure of the important French Banque Industrielle, a few years ago indicates the passing of European financial dominance in the Far East. Despite the fact that China is all split up in factional fighting and has no central government, in fact has no government of any kind except that which rests with the military governors in the various provinces, the facts stand that the Chinese are gradually coming into their own as masters of their own financial house. They are coming into this position not because of any special efforts of their own, but purely as a result of economic forces operating in the world elsewhere. European nations which became bankrupt as a result of the World War and in consequence have been forced to mortgage their incomes for the next half century to the United States, obviously cannot continue to maintain their financial dominance in this part of the world. The center of financial gravity in the world is shifting and its manifestations are nowhere more noticable than in the Far East where European imperialism always utilized political banks as their "spearheads" of political and economic penetration.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE YANGTSZE GUNBOATS

THE UNITED STATES Government through the Navy Department recently made a contract with the Chinese Government whereby China is to construct in the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works here at Shanghai, six river gunboats of modern design for service as part of the U. S. Yangtsze patrol. Congress appropriated the sum of G.$6,000,000 covering the construction of these ships and it is stated that practically half of the money will be expended for labor and materials at the Chinese Government dockyard here. The steel and most of the machinery will come from the United States, but the hulls and engines will be constructed here by Chinese labor, in accordance with designs prepared by the U. S. Navy Department and by the experts connected with the Kiangnan Dock familiar with the shipping needs of the Upper Yangtsze. Although the United States has, with the exception of Japan, the largest fleet of warecraft and merchant vessels engaged in the trans-Pacific trade, of any nation, there is no American-owned or controlled dockyard on the coast of Asia. For this reason the U. S. Government as well as private American shipowners have done everything possible to help China develop her ship-construction and dockyard facilities. During the World War the Shipping Board awarded China the contract to construct four 14,700 ton cargo vessels, the cost being in the neighborhood of G.$10,000,000. This job was handled at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works here at Shanghai and the work was completed to the general satisfaction of all parties concerned. China undoubtedly earned a good profit on this job and also stands to earn another good profit on the job of constructing the six river gunboats, and in addition to the profit several hundreds of Chinese laborers will be benefitted by steady and profitable employment.

OWING TO THE FACT that the Government Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works stands to earn a considerable profit on the job of constructing the American gunboats, there have been rumors in circulation that some of China's militarists and *land* admirals have been casting covetous eyes at certain bank balances which the dockyard has on deposit at local banks. The militarists are in a financial hole on account of the recent warfare and need money and when a militarist needs money he forgets everything else, including such matters as his own personal honor or the honor of his country. We are not familiar with the details, but local rumor has it that movements are afoot that the Government dockyard here may be so crippled, owing to the demands of the militarists, that it may be unable to carry out the contract into which it has entered for the construction of the U. S. Navy's gunboats. This may be nothing more than rumor, but there are no illusions in America or anywhere else, regarding the morality of the Chinese militarists when they need money for their private wars, hence right-thinking Chinese who have regard for the continued good relations of the United States and the Chinese Republic, should pay attention to this matter.

IS CHINESE BANDITRY BECOMING COMMONPLACE?

AT THE PRESENT there are said to be some seven American and British missionaries being held captive by Chinese bandits and in addition there are about thirty missionaries of various nationalities being held prisoner in Sianfu, the capital of Shensi Province, their embarassing position being brought about by the warfare in that remote region. The newspapers in the treaty ports have printed stories about the kidnappings and the correspondents for home papers have sent cables as a matter of course, but for some reason no one seems to get excited anymore over the exploits of the bandits. The wrecking of the "blue express" and the kidnapping of some thirty foreign passengers three years ago *was* a sensation and got big headlines and stirring editorials in the foreign press, but since nothing happened from the standpoint of foreign intervention, banditry and persecution of foreigners by the Chinese militarists has ceased to be a matter of interest, that is, outside of the immediate families and friends of the foreigners who happen to be caught. There used to be a time when the slightest interference with the "rights" of a foreigner in China would be followed by paroxisms of righteous indignation on the part of the foreign press and deep wrinkling of brows in the Peking Diplomatic quarter, but no longer is this the case. Now the autocratic militarists enforce "illegal" taxes and do about as they please with the "rights" of the foreigners whether the foreigner happens to be a merchant in a treaty port or an humble missionary in some interior village. Even the all-powerful British Government has decided to treat the Wanhsien affair wherein seven Britons were killed and fifteen wounded, merely as an "isolated bandit incident." Truly times have changed and we are wondering whether the Chinese finally will not cease bothering the foreigners merely because it has become uninteresting. If foreign governments cease worrying about or magnifying the welfare of their nationals in China, it is quite logical to imagine the Chinese bandits will also finally decide that the missionaries are not worth bagging and let them alone. When a Chinese bandit kidnaps a missionary or a Chinese militarist bottles up some missionary community in a town, he usually has some political motive in mind; he wants to embarass the Government or some rival military commander. But if the Powers cease worrying about these affairs, then it is quite natural that the foreigner will lose his value as a political hostage, and the whole thing will fizzle out as material for newspaper headlines. It is quite possible that the home mission boards may finally decide to put it in the missionary contract that a certain number of days each year must be spent as captive of some bandit or military gang!

Seattle Professor Detained By Chinese Military

Prof. Josef Washington Hall, formerly engaged in newspaper work in China but for the past four or five years a professor at the University of Washington, Seattle, was detained for several days by Chinese militarists while on a recent trip from Peking to Shanghai. Prof. Hall arrived in Shanghai on Saturday morning, Oct. 9 considerably exhausted as a result of his experiences. According to Prof, Hall, he went to Chenchow, Honan Province for the purpose of interviewing Marshal Wu Pei-fu, following which he traveled across the Lung-Hai Railway to Hsuchowfu, the junction point on the Tientsin-Pukow line. One of the train officials on the Lung-Hai line apparently thought Prof. Hall was a Soviet spy, for when he reached Hsuchowfu, he was arrested by the agents of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and despite his American passport and credentials, he was detained there while the military made an alleged investigation. Prof. Hall was then permitted to proceed to Nanking, but when he arrived there was again detained for several hours before he was permitted to communicate with the American Consul, J. K. Davis.

Prof. Josef Washington Hall

Since leaving China, Prof. Hall has been a member of the faculty of Washington University at Seattle and in addition has been engaged in writing and lecturing, one of his recent books being "In the Land of the Laughing Buddha." He writes under the name of "Upton Close" and has frequently contributed to the *China Weekly Review*. He also assisted Dr. Herbert H. Gowen in the compilation of "Asia, A Short History from Earliest Times to the Present Day," which is widely used as a text book in American colleges and universities. After spending a few days in Shanghai, Prof. Hall is planning a trip around the world for the purpose of collecting materials for magazine articles and lectures.

Elaborate Engineering Display Forms Part of Nanyang University Anniversary Celebration

In connection with the 30th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Nanyang College on October 9 and 10 an engineering exhibition of extreme interest and importance was held at the college situated on Zi Ka Wai Road, Shanghai.

The attendance was estimated at nearly 15,000 among whom were several hundred foreigners. Prof. H. H. Ling, president of the college, made the opening address, an elaborate program of speaking on the various phases of the college work following.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson of Peking, who assisted in the founding of the school, was another prominent speaker. Dr. V. K. Ting, Director of the Port of Shanghai and Woosung and Dr. Huang Yen-pei, chairman of the Kiangsu Educational Association, also spoke.

There were special musical numbers, monologues, Chinese music, and cinema shows, besides the spectacular engineering show to which some 50 firms contributed machinery and equipment for display.

Wu Pei-fu: The Tragedy Of Individuality in China

BY UPTON CLOSE

Lecturer on Pacific Asia at University of Washington, Author "In the Land of the Laughing Buddha," "Outine History of China," etc.

IN October, 1922, I left Wu Pei-fu at the height of his power in Paotingfu. "In a year and a half" he told me then "I will have China unified. Then I will visit America—provided you can find a way not too expensive for me. There will be plenty of able young men to carry on the affairs of China. I am simply the needed instrument to give them the opportunity. Once unification is accomplished, which must be partly by fighting, partly by talking, restitution of China's territory, of her rights of her financial independence and international prestige—all will come easy." He was just turned forty-nine. There was fire in his eye and vigor in his gesture. For ten to eighteen hours a day he sat at his table, opening and answering telegrams, holding interviews, none of which were permitted to last longer than three minutes, and drawing up strategy. He never played, sometimes for days he did not eat. When he spoke generals jumped. The common soldiers revered him.

Back to China After Four Years

Yesterday, after four years in America, I called on Wu Pei-fu in Chengchou. There was no fire in his eye. The strongly-accentuated features had softened like those of a snowman in the sun. I arrived about ten o'clock. Excuse me," he said, "this is my hour for sleep. Will you return at four?" At the hour appointed he received me in a plain gentleman's robe. "Is *Da Swai* sleeping in the day and working at night these days?" I asked.

"Day and night alike I am sleeping," he replied. "I am only sleeping. There is nothing else left to do."

There was about him still the air of superior culture, of superior gentlemanliness and intellect, which has always made him stand out in a room of Chinese like an electric light among bean-oil lamps. And there was in addition the air of a broken man—to one who knew him in his days of hope and vigor exceedingly pathetic.

One may recite in particular as I shall do briefly, the circumstances which have crushed the soul of this man, but it is truer to say that, in general, his is the tragedy of a unique personality among a people who are little influenced by personality, and in a civilization which tends to stamp it out. Sun Yat-sen's life is the most outstanding example of the tragedy which must meet personality in this civilization; Wu Pei-fu's is possibly second.

Wu and Dr. Sun Both Victims of Friends

It is an interesting coincidence that Sun Yat-sen and Wu Pei-fu alike have been ruined once and again by their most extraordinarily non-Chinese willingness to believe in the word of their fellow racials. This runs true to psychological science. Sophistication is never a characteristic of great personality, while an almost child-like naivete is often so.

Wu Pei-fu's uniqueness is very little questioned. In addition to his most non-Chinese quality, mentioned above, there are a simplicity, directness and frankness in his manner which make him one in a million among Chinese, and are as immediately and lastingly convincing as they were in Sun Yat-sen, his bitter enemy for an ephemeral moment. Add to this an utter lack of comprehension of the opportunistic instinct born in nearly all sons of Han, the entire lack of ability, as the Chinese about him used to say, to get any joy out of life, a complete absence of the great Chinese gift of conversation, a nature genial but quite devoid of humor, and a Yankee appetite for work and fretfulness at leisure, and you have a character which was destined to come to grief in China. His only indulgence has been for certain limited periods, liquor; he seemed to be ignorant of the very existence of women, including ofttimes his own devoted and capable wife, his staff would as soon think of inviting him into a card game as of asking a philosopher to play charades. Neither wealth nor personal comfort, the prime motives of most Chinese, have held any lure for him.

His great mistake, like that of Sun Yat-sen, has been in believing that other men were as idealistic as himself. Sun, however, possessed along with his idealism a guile which made his destruction more difficult, and an egoism which bolstered him through every disappointment and enabled him to rebound like a rubber ball from every catastrophe. Wu, less thick-skinned, has received wounds to his heart from which he will scarcely recover.

The story of Wu Pei-fu during the last four years is more than merely a paragraph in the none too consequential narrative of contemporary Chinese history; it is an illuminating glimpse into the Chinese mind—the mentality upon, or against, which all reformers must expect to have to work. I may therefore, be pardoned for dealing with it from the standpoint of my own personal contact.

Wu was the Hero of China

It is safe to say that Wu Pei-fu, from the time of his championing of the cause against the Anfu traitors in 1919 to his victory at Changsindien in the summer of 1922, was the hero of China, at least north of the Yanfsze. On the day that he became supreme, the people at large, through no other reason than jealousy of his supremacy, turned against him. For nothing fails in China like success. In this situation of individualists the greatest offense one can commit is to become great. The noisome side of their innate democracy is expressed in the tendency of the great mass to lop off any head which protrudes above it. The change in attitude toward Wu was keenly felt by those of us who were at headquarters. The hostility of the little fellows who combined against the big one was soon reinforced by the cooled ardor of Wu's own men, who found him disappointingly indifferent to the usual procedure of dividing the spoils.

In an amazingly short while after his victory Wu had become ringed about with potential enemies, all his own professed adherents, ready to attack him the moment they felt it would be both profitable and safe. His self-recruited and self-trained Third Division was, of course, loyal, and remained so until the blood of almost its last man stained the drab plain at Shanhaikwan. Herein is a great lesson to would-be unifyers of China: whoso will forego the temptation of accepting allies and declare all men his enemies until he has first crushed them into abject submission; whoso will spend twenty years building an army instead of three years collecting one, will stand a good chance of duplicating the work of Chu Yuan-chang, the beggar-priest-warrior who created the unified nation of the Mings.

And because, when his "subordinates" had ringed him about, and defiance was *reasonably* out of the question, Wu Pei-fu, so different in many ways, still remained sufficiently true-to-type Chinese to act according to reason instead of blind, fool, furious courage, as a Julius Caesar or a Napoleon or a Lord Nelson or John Paul Jones or any fighter, big or little, of the more primitive-minded west would have done, he lost the greatest opportunity which has come to any man since Yuan Shih-kai to put this nation on its feet. And yet, perhaps, it was no opportunity at all. For a chance to do something which a man is mentally unequipped—or too-equipped—to do, is hardly an opportunity. It is in just such delicate but fundamental differences that the westerner's criticisms go beside the mark. Wu could not get mad enough to forget reasonable certainty of failure—nor yet to forget deference to his old patron Tsao Kun, a further complicating factor which is entirely outside western ability to evaluate.

The "Inside Story" of Wu

Now, briefly, for the history of it. The "inside story" has never, I suspect, been told. There is no further reason for regarding it as confidential.

After being with General Wu continuously through his victorious war with Chang Tso-lin in 1922, I was sent, immediately after the downfall of President Hsu and the Liang Shih-yi cabinet, to interview Li Yuan-hung in Tientsin relative to the possibility of his resuming the presidency. He had refused to see Wu Pei-fu's and Tsao Kun's Chinese representatives, and had gone to the length of having his Sikh gatemen throw several of them bodily out of his courtyard in the British Concession. He received me, a foreigner, unsuspectingly, and after some talk came out frankly with the statement that he was aware that Tsao Kun intended to use him merely as a stalking-horse for Tsao's own designs upon the Presidency. He had great faith in Wu Pei-fu but believed that obligation to his old patron Tsao would prevent Wu's blocking the selfish moves of Tsao. If Tsao would take an oath not to attempt to procure the Presidency until after the completion of Li's term, and Wu would take an oath to oppose a possible such movement on the part of Tsao, Li would proceed to Peking and resume the presidency. Without these oaths he would not consider the matter. At first he demanded them in writing, but was pursuaded to withdraw this drastic demand. I returned to Paotingfu with his dictum. Hsiung Ping-chi, (now Governor of Honan) Chief of Staff for Tsao Kun, procured assurances from Tsao which were forwarded to Li. I put the matter up to Wu in person.

Marshal Wu's Oath to President Li

"I can't take an oath which will involve the name of my patron," he replied. "But assure President Li that I swear that once he assumes office I will implicitly obey his orders, my forces will be absolutely at his command, and I will protect him until he is legally superceded."

It was on the strength of this oath taken by Wu that Li went to Peking. His first mandates were the famous ones

denouncing all militarists, and cashiering all marshalls and tuchuns, including Tsao and Wu. Tsao was furious. He summoned Hsiung Ping-chi. "I am told," he said, "that Wu has pledged Li through his foreign confidant to support my dismissal. If that is true I shall have him assassinated!"

Hsiung broached the matter to Wu. And Wu, who had power to put Daddy Tsao in honorable and safe confinement, instead hedged, and when I came on the morrow, cursed me for a trouble maker. "Tsao will be your ruin," I said, and left his headquarters. I did not see him again until a few days ago at Chengchow. The rest of the story was told me there.

Tsao's younger brother, Tsao Jui, assumed charge of the "old man's" political campaign. Wu, out of "filial regard," sat by and saw the leaders who had come under his command during the war won away from him. He allowed Feng Yu-hsiang to be sent to Peking. When Tsao began to agitate in parliament Wu ordered the members under his influence to oppose. Tsao accused Wu of unfilial conduct and Wu withdrew active opposition. When Feng, stirred by the Tsao Jui faction, threatened President Li in Peking, Wu received a round robin from his "under" commanders to keep still. They had received promises of large emoluments once Tsao was President; Wu had given them nothing—did he think that all men were able like himself, to live on idealism only? Wu had allowed Tsao to pile up an immense fortune against such exigencies as this; he had piled up nothing himself.

President Li, hung on until he was convinced Wu would do nothing. Then, condemning Wu as an oath-breaker, he quit the capital. A westerner never knows, but I firmly believe that had either Li or Wu "got mad" enough to disregard his apparent incapacity to make effective resistance and said "You shall march to your goal over my dead body only," all China, from students to merchants to the innumerable petty militarists who watch the way the wind blows, would have rallied to this new thing in Chinese politics, and the nation would have been started in the direction of unification instead of greater disruption.

From the moment Wu permitted Li Yuan-hung to be driven from the capital he was a finished man. For it had been demonstrated that he was to be driven by his commanders, not his commanders by him. Even then he might have saved himself had he stuck to his resolution to withdraw to Loyang with his faithful Third Division, and recruit and train two or three more of his own as reliable. But he was diverted from his intention by the struggle about Shanghai and the war with Fengtien to which it led in the summer of 1924. Both of these struggles were engineered by Tsao Kun's politicians, Wu allowing himself to be drafted in to bear the military burden, although through the country at large they were credited entirely, of course, to Wu's ambitions at supreme dictatorship.

Tsao Kun and Feng Yu-hsiang

Tsao Kun himself was responsible for sending Feng Yu-hsiang, half-equipped in money and clothing, into the wilds of Jehol when Wu would have used him on the Shanghai kwan front. "The fellow is getting too arrogant," said "Daddy" Tsao, "send him out there to lose half his men and take him down a peg." And that is why Feng, coming back from half way on his journey, attacked Tsao and his intrigueing brother so viciously, although previously he had been their tool.

Wu rather expected that Feng would quit, but he did not believe that Feng would attack him. For three days he refused to believe the despatches, or take any precautions against assault from the rear. As a result he lost his Third Division, and became a refugee upon the generosity of the man he put in Hupeh in 1920, Hsiao Yao-nan. But as nothing fails like success in this China, so, in a sense, does nothing succeed like failure. Once Wu Pei-fu was "on his uppers" he was nationally forgiven for having apparently (never really) been the master of China. And as the inevitable rupture came between those who had ruined him, he was brought, by those who thought they could use him, back into the game. The men who had fought under his banner in 1922, with the exception of Feng Yu-hsiang, were profuse in their declarations of fealty. And his old enemy Chang Tso-lin, nearly ruined by the rebellion in his own ranks, and in fear of his slippery ally the Christian General, sought cooperation with him. Wu again became, so far as the newspapers were concerned, the greatest power in China. As a matter of fact his "come-back" was hallucination. For he had no soldiers of his own: he was dependent entirely upon the time-serving magnanimity of the half-dozen petty commanders whose armies survived from the Chihli-faction wreck, notably Yun-ao, Tien Wei-chun and Ko of Honan. The hope of getting anywhere under such circumstances was slender indeed.

After Feng's defection the punishment of "faith-breaking" beame an obsession with Wu. During the fighting about Peking his chief supporter Chin Yun-ao made an agreement with Feng's under officers whereby they were to come over to Wu Pei-fu. Chin went to Wu for confirmation proposing that these splended fighters be received and plans be changed for an immediate attack on Mukden. Wu's denounciation of Chin's scheme was direct and face-depriving. "And you would make a faith-breaker of me too, would you," he demanded in the hot anger which those who have been about him know well, "by asking me to double-cross Chang Tso-lin with whom I have made friends and join with my former betrayers? Do not dare mention the matter again!"

There was yet another incident which estranged Chin. It is an evidence of Wu's notorious inability to understand that men's feelings must be respected. Chin was first to recover Kaifeng for Wu. But the tupanship of Honan was given not to him but to a minor commander named Ko, of whose obedience Wu doubtless felt more certain.

Estrangement of Wu and Feng

The full fruitage of this estrangement appeared Liu Tso-lung, elevated to the headship of Hupeh by Wu, suddenly sent some shells into Wu's headquarters in Hanyang one night several weeks ago. The defection was expected, and after sending an order to Chin Yun-ao to surround the traitor Wu calmly continued working on the water-color which he was drawing to keep himself awake. But when the orderly returned with the insulting message that General Chin was not 'at home' and the command could not be received matters took on a different aspect. In the morning since shells continued to fall about him, Wu started north on his train. A train just ahead of his was wrecked. Getting off, he tramped forty li in the broiling sun followed by his wife, for whom a litter was later procured, and his high staff officers. The company were entirely without money, and the "Dictator of China" and his staff went hungry at a little station near Chikungshan until some friends and the other commanders, after evacuating Hankow before the southern advance, came to see him. Some plan of action was got up, Chin agreed to proceed to the front provided Wu withdrew to Chengchow and remained there. Wu has dropped everything. His staff officers are thoroughly discouraged. One man alone is holding up the pretence of authority on his stubborn shoulders-Pai Chien-wu, chief civil adviser to Wu, whose wisdom and honesty have often been questioned but whose determination is certainly beyond cavil. Due to Pai's efforts Tupan Ko was drawn out of Honan on October 6 to block Chin Yun-ao behind and keep him from turning about and advancing on his pretended chief, Wu Pei-fu. Incidentally Honan has been left entirely at the mercy of bandits and this when the province is in the ravages of widespread flood, a condition always encouraging lawlessness.

Wu's Present Predicament

At present Wu has five armies on his southern front. Despite propaganda they have not advanced an inch beyond Hsinyangchow. There is hardly a Southern soldier between them and Hankow. And yet the order cannot be given for them to advance for fear that they will begin fighting between themselves. Any number of feuds exist between the commanders, most serious of which is that between Pang, one of Tien's division commanders, and Chin Yun-ao. Meantime, between October 2 and 5 Fengtion troops from outside the wall and Shantung have demonstrated their friendliness to Wu and fidelity to their agreement with him by occupying Peking and the Kin-han railway as far south as Paoting, kicking over his government in the capital, and confiscating all his revenues from north China at a time when he is desperately in need of money.

Wu's sole remaining hope is in his former protege and fellow-provincial Sun Chuan-fang. "If Sun recovers Hupeh and proves his loyalty by turning it over to me I shall begin again," said Wu, "on a wiser and slower basis. I shall keep out of national affairs entirely until I shall have recruited and built up my own army and I shall make no alliances and trust no man. If Sun proves to be working only for himself and declines to return me Hupeh I shall return to my ancestral home in Tengchow and die."

It is my impression, gathered from a few hows spent in the commandant's headquarters in Nanking, that Sun will avert the appearance of ingratitude to his old patron Wu by leaving the Southerners in Hupeh for a while. This would be the nice Chinese way of "letting his old chief down." A bargain between Sun and certain factions of the southerners is most certainly being negotiated.

And Wu, who has never appropriated a cent, and whose wife has to go to his treasurer to collect living expenses for his household! Wu who has never borrowed foreign money and never gone to the foreigner for protection, will fade out of the picture, and China will remember him for these things I have just mentioned, and stick out the thumb of its right hand and say he was a good man, but a bit lacking in worldly wisdom.

Shanghai, Oct. 12, 1926

The Confession of A Chinese Student

BY M. CHANG

IN the summer of 1921 when I had just finished my third year study, a provincial mandate reached school, relieving Mr. Wong of his principalship, on the ground that he, being a broker in an exchange, had neglected his duty as principal. Several students, about ten in number, actuated by teachers to upon the rice bowl question was a motive, stood up in opposition. They telegraphed to the provincial authorities in the name of all the students in school while no one but they themselves new anything about it, and then shut the school gate to the new principal who came to assume his duties.

Although the question was unsettled, the school opened in the fall as usual. The strike lasted more than three months, during which the school was in absolute anarchy. Never were students so free, nor so degraded. We talked sheer nonsense, took aimless walks, went to theatre, read worthless novels, quarrelled with one another. Drinking and gambling went on day and night, hither and thither. Some pursued their love affairs. Some visited low-class resorts. In this whirlwind I was soon involved.

It was at that time that the deluge of stock exchanges was at its highest tide—fifty or more exchanges being established with many others still in preparation. A great many schoolmates availed themselves of the opportunity and each got an amply paid position. The comfortable and luxurious life they were enabled to lead with their income excited the envy and admiration of all their fellow-students. And I was none the less attracted. I tried and succeeded in passing the examination of a certain exchange. Before taking up the job, however, a classmate gave me to understand that if I could go with him to the one in which he had an influential friend, there would be better prospects for me. I dropped my own position accordingly; but, my classmates promise failing him, I made another trial, which not being satisfactory, I exerted another and still another time.

While I was thus fruitlessly dragging, the tide of the deluge began to ebb. It went down as speedily as it went up. Bankruptcy, closing, winding up followed in a month, leaving but five or six exchanges as survivors. The one I had just entered joined in the fate of the majority.

End of the Strike

In the meanwhile, as the year was running out, the strike came to a conclusion. The opposition party surrendered. The new principal was conducted to the drawing room amid clapping hands. Two days later we were notified to pay in our tuition and boarding, a notification which threw us into no small uneasiness as the money had long been squandered away. My incapacity to pay necessitated me to appeal to my grandfather who, upon hearing, flew into a passion. The money I had spent did not matter much; but in spending it, I must. he thought, have done something worse. Frankly he said that he could help me nothing and that that was to be the last term of my study. But for the kindness of my grandmother who stepped forward and pleaded my case, I would have been disgraced, for my grandfather always meant seriously what he said, especially when angry.

When I returned on my winter vacation, I approached my door with a throbbing heart and a colored face. I could perceive the manners of my family towards me were changed. Strive as they did to appear agreeable, the truth could not be concealed that there was something cold, something affected in it. My feeling was irretrievably embittered, wounded. The fault was undeniably mine. I lay on my bed sobbing that night. I nearly cried my eyes out. No one pitied nor consoled me. But I needed no pity, no consolation. My mind was made up. Not to run away! Not to commit suicide! But to become a good boy, to be the support and pride of my family.

Thanks to that night and thanks to that resolution, I bridled my horse on the very brink of the precipice and emerged from the very bottom of the pitfall.

The Second Strike

Mr. Chao, the new principal, being a man of candor and enthusiasm, and probably from a desire too eager to effect improvement, used, in his management, measures that estranged some of his friends and many made enemies. The students too began to feel uneasy under the strict discipline. To this must be attributed wholly the second strike breaking out just one year after the preceeding one.

Early in one winter morning, amid the ringing of bell, a mass meeting was held in the auditorium. It was for the purpose of nothing else but overthrowing the principal. This I had anticipated For He, Mr. Chao, having come to school on the preceeding Sunday contrary to his custom, invited me to his office; he told me that a strike was impending and that I, as a good student and a classleader, he hoped should not participate in the mad action, but should induce such students as studious and clear-brained to attend class. As the students were streaming into the room, the chairman, a stripling who was characterized by his radical views, spoke with as much eloquence as he could command describing the tyranny and moroseness of the principal's government. Applauses showered from every mouth, to the degree of bringing down the whole house. I stood up and as I was giving my opinion of the policy of Mr. Chao who, I said, had nothing but the students welfare at heart, they shouted so loudly that though spoken at the top of my lungs, my words fell entirely on deaf ears. All was "Down with the classleader," "Down with the rebel."

Arrest Ringleaders

"Now, my dear schoolmates," cried I as soon as their shouting had sunken into murmuring, "if you do not deny that freedom of speech is the inborn privilege of us the human beings, just give me a chance of speaking..... Or if you cannot receive me on a fair footing as you have done now, let me withdraw."

Without a moment's hesitation I directed my steps towards the door. They rose to a man and overtook me. But with a cry of "Break my head rather than bend my will," I pushed away my intercepters and safely reached the outside of the door, followed by some thirty students whose sympathy for me made them withdraw too.

The strike ringleaders got two hundred ringleaders to sign on a bond of fidelity. By this time, the principal, escorted by two policemen, made his appearance. The surprise was great—his residence being far away and the school gate strongly locked—how could he have come? But the truth was that he had broken a part of the fence and come in from behind.

Two ringleaders against whom the principal had secured sufficient evidence were at once arrested. Their fellow strikers, in a fit of indignation followed the constables, who fearing lest any violent hand should he laid on them by the multitude set their prisoners at liberty on the way.

While they were away I called a meeting and succeeded in getting the signature of about ninety schoolmates who promised to go to class the next day. When the crowd returned it was found that one of the two arrested had disappeared. This nearly involved the principal in embarrassment, for he was more than once called upon to answer for the demand of the parents of the missed, though the student came out of himself later.

Further Threats

In that afternoon, coaxings and threatenings, threatenings and coaxings came to me alternately. But I stood inflexible. Some students of my party who were naturally timid, and those schoolmates who had tactically signed on both sides but now had realized the seriousness of the situation, took their leave of absence and went home. Rumor was prevailing at night that whoever should attempt to present himself in the class the next day would be beaten without mercy.

In the next morning, as the bell clanked, we walked to our class. In the passage and before the door of every room stood the strikers who, as we passed, held out their fist and shouted "Smite them." Their words, however, were never followed by action. On that day the school had only eleven students in its classrooms.

Thus the strike went on. The school walls were full of posted pamphlets, while the newspapers were teeming with one-sided reports. Many schoolmates who had been my intimate friends now looked upon me as their worst enemy. Time and again, as I was going out of the dining-room, bowls and dishes were hurled behind me. Once a pebble was flung into my classroom, dashing a window-glass to pieces. At one night as I was ascending the stairs of my dormitory, some one poured upom me a basin of water and rendered me as wet as a drowned rat. I could not but laugh at them.

Some friend advised me not to incur their resentment any longer. My family pressed me home. In spite of all, I persisted. In a fortnight, over fifty students were in class. In three weeks, still more came in. The strike party began to see that they could hardly carry the day. Despair made them desperate. They attempted the last and foolish struggle.

In the dead of one night, they set to their destructive work. A score of students, candle and hammer in hand, were engaged in nailing up the classrooms. Three others,

(*Continued on page 180*)

Who's Who in China

Chen Kung Po
陳公博

Mr. Chen Kung Po first joined the *Hsin Chung Hui*, the beginning of the revolutionary organization sponsored by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, when he was sixteen years old, following in the footsteps of his father. This was about twenty years ago.

Working together, Mr. Chen and his father instigated a revolt in North Canton, near Shaokwan, but were defeated by Manchurian troops. Mr. Chen senior was captured and sentenced to prison for life. His son, Chen Kung Po, escaped to Hongkong, where he worked in a newspaper office owned by the revolutionaries.

In 1911, when the revolutionary movement met with its first success, his father was released from prison and was subsequently elected a member of the Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung. Thereupon Chen Kung Po resigned from his position with the newspaper and entered the study of law at Canton College.

Following graduation from the Canton College he entered the National University of Peking, and pursued courses in philosophy. After graduation there, he returned to Canton where he started "The Social," a newspaper of his own.

When Dr. Sun Yat Sen went to Shanghai, Mr. Chen left Canton and visited Japan for three months. Then he crossed to the United States, making his home in New York City. At Columbia University, he studied politics and economics.

In 1925 Mr. Chen Kung Po returned to Canton, was elected a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, and was appointed to the post of Commissioner of Agriculture of the Provincial Government concurrently. At the same time he was made President of the National University in Canton, and in addition held many other important posts.

He accompanied the Northern Expedition to Hupeh in the capacity of Chief of the Administrative Department of Headquarters. Following the capture of Hankow and Hanyang, he was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee of Hupeh, together with two concurrent posts, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh, and Superintendent of Customs.

Why The Present War Is Different

BY F. K. WU

THE present Northern Expedition against Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-Fang has a fundamental difference from the previous civil wars between the Northern warlords. The struggle in the North in recent years were but the outcome of personal hatred and jealousy of the military chiefs towards each other, and degenerated as always is the case into a scheme for selfish aggrandizement and the increase of power and territory to the victorious party. These war barons aided and abetted by certain foreign countries regard the conquered provinces as their own property and held them under the might of their mercenary troops or usually bandits in uniforms. As militarists of this category, Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang are striking examples.

The Nationalist Government firmly believed in the idea of freeing the unfortunate people under the iron hand of these debauched militarists and sent an expeditionary army into Hupeh, Kiangsi for the sole purpose of driving out the much hated warlords and for the liberation of the people from the oppression of exploitation of these unscruplous rulers. The Nationalist Government further desires that these people should be thoroughly acquainted with the three-people theory advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the abolition of the unequal treaties, and the necessity of a stable and efficient administration devoted entirely for their welfare. That the people in Hupeh, Kiangsi and other provinces are sick of their military overlords is demonstrated by their welcome to the Nationalist troops when they, after defeating the northern soldiers, entered Changsha, Hankow, Hanyang, and Nanchang. Such statement is borne out even by the conservative foreign press in China, one of which says that the people in Hankow want the southern forces to remain there and abhor the return of Wu Pei-fu or reinforcements from the North. Now what is the significance of this attitude?

The answer lies in the fact that the present expedition against the Northern generals is not a military venture just for the purpose of expanding the power and influence of the Nationalist Government but a real struggle between modern China and mediaeval China, between defensive nationalism and imperialism, between patriotism and treachery, and lastly between China as an independent sovereign country and a mere vassal state. When the issue is clear as in the present civil war, the Chinese people have no difficulty whatever in aligning themselves with the side that champions their cause. Nothing could change their mind.

It must be remembered that not every country having relations with China is an imperialist power. Even in such a country, there are no small number of citizens who denounce the exploitation of another country by force of arms or by undermining its progress in a hideous manner. To carry on trade with China, foreign countries must have found that the policy of the gunboat is an obstacle rather than a helpful implement. For them to win the goodwill and confidence of Nationalist China, what course of conduct should be adopted?

Throughout the present war, foreign countries having investments in this country declare their neutrality but maintain that the lives and property of their nationals must be protected by their gunboats. As a pretext of safe-guarding their interest, these foreign warships actually interfere with the military plans and progress of the combatants. Up on the Yangtsze river, the foreign warships have ignored the orders of the Nationalist army to clear away from the vicinity of Hankow in order not to hinder the movements of troops. Their refusal to depart is that when these gunboats and other men-of-war were removed, foreign citizens and interests would be exposed to great danger. If they really maintain a neutral attitude, no intentional harm will come to them. This alleged neutrality therefore must be substantiated by overt acts.

To demonstrate their genuine desire to give no favour to either side, the foreign countries should at least recognize the belligerency of the Southern Government. Such recognition is long over due in view of the fact that the Nationalist Government is a political and potential reality while the phantom one in Peking remains to be styled as a Government only on paper. What is good for China, let her people decide. If the Powers desire to carry on trade relations and friendly terms with modern China, their watchword is the comprehension of this changing phase in the national outlook.

Future Relations of China With the Powers

BY SAO-KE ALFRED SZE

I would not be frank if I did not say that our people have, for manv years, felt that we have not received from the other great Powers of the world that just and equal treatment to which we have believed ourselves, as a nation, to be entitled; and, as is well known to all, this feeling has, during the last few years, and especially during the last twelve months, become articulate and emphatic in its manifestations. There has thus arisen a situation which all must recognize as a serious one, for it cannot but be a matter of portentous import that a Nation, which includes within its numbers a quarter of the entire human race, should be convinced,with practical unanimity, that the treaties which determine its rights and obligations as vis-a-vis the other Powers and define the rights and obligations of those Powers as vis-a-vis itself, are essentially unequal in character and oppressive in their operation. That the Chinese people are unitedly of this opinion admits of no reasonable doubt. As to this it is sufficient to quote the statement of Dr. Leighton Stuart, President of the Yenching University at Peking. Addressing the Conference on American Relations with China, held at the Johns Hopkins University last September, and having then only recently come from China, he said:

> "Never before in their long history have the Chinese people been so nearly unanimous, so well informed, and so deeply stirred as they now are over this issue of their sovereign rights in relation to other countries."

It is now more than eighty years since the inroads upon the free exercise by China of her sovereign rights began, and, without regard to what justification, if any, there then was for the inauguration of this regime of unequal and non-reciprocal treatment of China by the other, and, militarily speaking, more powerful Nations, I am led to ask whether it would not be a wise thing for all the states concerned to consider whether the situation, as it now exists, cannot best be corrected by abandoning all technical claims based upon agreements which, in many cases at least, have become anacronistic, and, facing squarely the conditions as they now exist, determining what these conditions demand as tested by equity or utility. In other words, my inquiry is, whether it will not be a matter of wisdom to raze to the ground the present complicated and ramshackle structure of treaty relations with China, and thus to provide the space upon which to erect a new international edifice which will rest upon firm foundations of justice and mutual interests, and which, by its proportions and appointments, will be adapted to the needs and international equities of the present day.

I will say, in all sincerity, that, in my personal opinion this is the way, and possibly the only way, in which the problem of China's future relations with the Powers can be satisfactorily solved. Continuing the simile with which I have begun, I would say that it seems to me that the making of an addition here or of a repair there to the structure as it now stands, of opening another window or door in one place or closing them in another place, is not likely to lead to results which will be wholly desirable. It is not merely that the roof of the building, which the treaties have constructed, leaks in a dozen places, and that the partitioning walls which divide it into different jurisdictional compartments are cracking and talling apart because of the pressure that is put upon them by the substantial facts of the modern industrial and commercial world as well as by the expanding force of public opinions, but that the very foundations of the entire structure have given indications that they are too weak to support the weight that is placed upon them. This being so, it is reasonable to suppose that the making of mere repairs will not permanently prevent a general collapse of the structure and cause great injury to its occupants.

Justice demands that agreements essentially unequal, or which, for any reasons, have become unduly oppressive in their operation, should be abrogated. Wisdom demands that, when conditions have changed, the agreements based upon them should also be modified. That conditions have radically altered since the time when the treaties were signed which deny to China full tariff autonomy and impair the exclusiveness of her territorial jurisdictions, there can be no denial. At the time these treaties were entered into our Government was not dependent upon duties levied upon imports for an adequate revenue. At that time, also, there were only five treaty ports provided for, there were comparatively few foreigners living in our country, and it was with reference to these conditions, so different from those which now prevail, that the agreements between China and the Treaty Powers were entered into. This is an important fact, and it was therefore with great satisfaction that I noted that, in the speech which he delivered last September before the American Bar Association, His Excellency the American Secretary of State, after referring to the widespread feeling in China that the tariff schedules attached to the various treaties with China had become a serious handicap upon the ability of China to adjust her tariff policies to meet the domestic economic needs of the country, said:

> "It must not be forgotten, however, that these tariffs were not adopted as a sinister means of controlling the fiscal policies of the Chinese Government, but merely as a *modus operandi* devised to meet and remedy special conditions then existing."

With reference to extraterritoriality in China, His Excellency also said on that occasion:

> "Here, as in the case of the conventional tariffs, the Government of the United States introduced into its treaty with China special provisions, not for the purpose of hampering or otherwise limiting the sovereign rights of a friendly nation, but merely as a *modus operandi* intended to remedy a vexatious condition which had for many years proved what seemed an almost unsurmountable obstacle to the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries. There was not then—and there is not now, any desire permanently to limit the sovereignty of China."

I can not close this discussion without again declaring, as have had previous occasions to declare, that our people are keenly appreciative of every act of friendliness and consideration upon the part of the American people and of the American Government. Indeed, I am perhaps justified in saying that, since the Washington Conference, convened under American auspices, our people have been disposed to look to the United States to assume the leadership in any movement of the Powers to place their relations with our country upon a fully equal and reciprocal basis.

Note: The foregoing was delivered in the form of an address at the University of Pennsylvania on Sept. 10, 1926.

Big Motor Car Market in China Interior

That the future market for motor cars in China is in the interior of the country and not in the treaty ports, was the opinion expressed by F. K. Bills, president and manager of Bills Motors, Inc., agents for Ford Cars, in an address delivered before the Shanghai Rotary Club on Oct. 7. The problem, however, of selling cars in the interior of China is that of modern roads, he explained. In practically all parts of China north of the Yangtsze River, where grain farming is the rule, it is possible now to use Fords over the cart-roads, but in the southern part of China where rice farming prevails, the net work of canals makes motor car travel impossible and road construction difficult and expensive.

The rapid development of private motor-bus companies in the interior of China offers greatest promise at the present, according to Mr. Bills, who explained that hundreds of these companies are being formed in the interior to construct modern roads and operate busses for local transportation needs. These companies, usually are very profitable and the promoters are able to earn big money on their investment, he explained, and told of instances where one buss has had a gross income of $150 a day per car. One of the chief problems of the motor-buss companies is that of employment of chauffeurs, the number of which in China are very limited. It is not uncommon for the companies to pay chauffers at the rate of $60 a month, men who previously occupied the status of a coolie who had never earned more than eight or ten dollars a month in their lives. These chauffers, knowing that they have a monopoly, often take advantage of their employers by "squeezing" on the gasoline and supplies and permit the cars to become "run down."

Mr. Bills forecasted the construction of a modern motor-car road to Hangchow, capital of Chekiang Province, a distance of more than 100 miles from Shanghai, within three years.

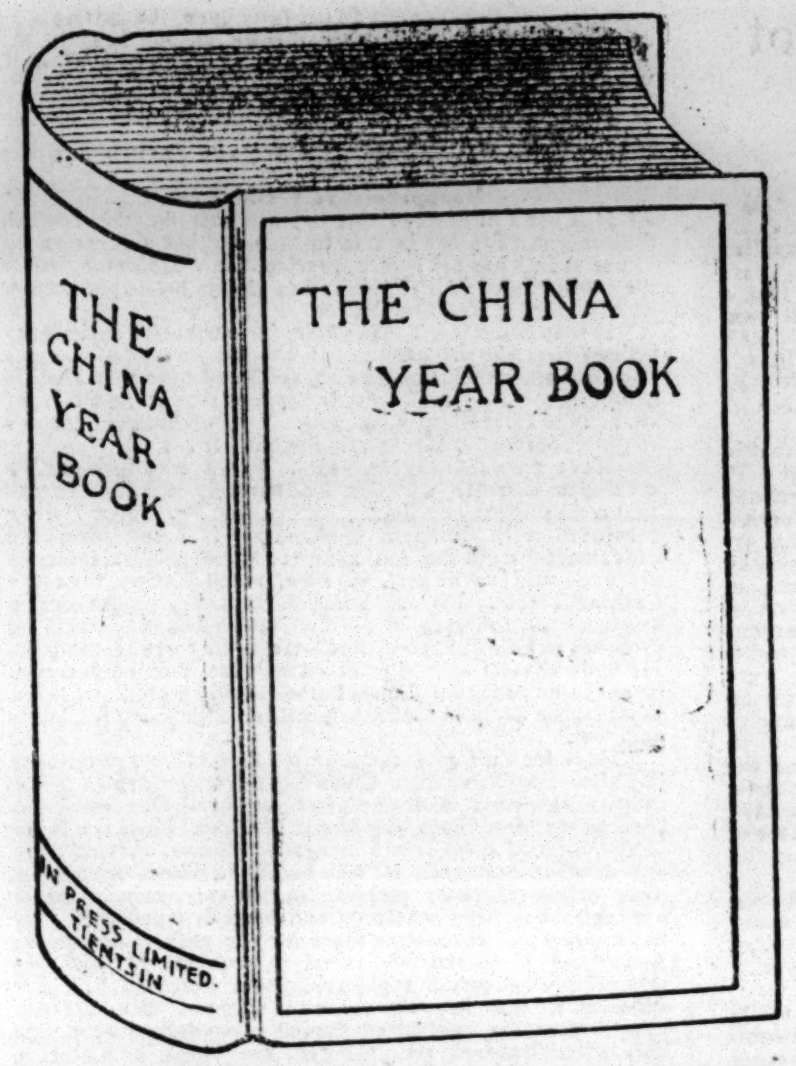
(*Continued from page 178*)

with one at the top and two at the foot of a ladder, were to pull down the bell which, hung at the roof and edge of a third floor corridor immediately inside of which was a courtyard paved with stone, was a dangerous thing to do: any slip was sufficient to lose a life. Before their work had gone far, a crackling of the principal's leather shoes was heard. All hurried away. But it was too late; the faces of one third had been recognized.

The next morning, the students and the faculty were summoned to an assembly. The principal, as authorized by the Provincial Board of Education, dismissed five ringleaders. Two more strikers went away of their own accord.

The students, partly realizing their folly and partly struck with fear, resumed their study without a murmur.

Shanghai, October 6, 1926.



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America's Forfeiture of Far Eastern Lands[1]

BY WALTER ROBB

IF, seeking the grotesque in statecraft, one sits down to thumbing the old records of America in Eastern Asia—and what remarkable records they are!—one finds that imperialism and altruism, as the terms are nowadays applied to the Philippines question, are of no recent birth; they are old, they antedate steam upon the Pacific by more than a decade. Avowing altruism, imperialism has in general been practised; that is to say, altruism, however sternly espoused, has not been *altogether* capable of arresting the natural expansion of the United States in the Far East. It has, however, succeeded in bringing about national sacrifices there of colossal magnitude.

It is hardly arresting to the attention to recall that in 1898 Commodore George Dewey left Hongkong before 4 P. M. April 25, as the British Government, having determined upon neutrality in the struggle between Spain and America, requested he should. Everybody knows this. But it is arresting to the attention to recall that when he left Hongkong he had absolutely no place to go but to Manila; and there, to make a place for his fleet, it would be necessary first to destroy the Spanish fleet, for we had not a naval rendezvous in the whole Far East! Our Far Eastern fleet measured eighteen thousand tons; England's, Germany's, and Japan's were each three times that. We had commercial interests in Manila; our withdrawal from Far Eastern waters, in time of war, would have been the signal for these interests to be attacked and annihilated. The providence, so called, of the situation has been romanticized, and still finds bombastic utterance upon formal and informal occasions. Yet the hand of Providence was not at the helm. *Compulsion* drove Dewey to Manila. It was either that or show the white feather on the high seas.

This was due to the fact that for fifty years we had been forfeiting territory in the Far East, until we had none: Honolulu would have been Dewey's first available rendezvous, the first station at which he might legally bunker his ships.

Naval Officers Accomplish Much

The explanation is that our State department consistently refused, as it still does, to view political policy and commercial policy in the Far East as a single unit. It therefore happens that America owes far more to the vision and enterprise of half a dozen distinguished naval officers than to forty congresses and sixteen presidents.

We reproduce with this comment a copy of the first treaty America ever made in the Far East. It was with the Sultan of Sulu, and was effected by Commodore Charles Wilkes, commanding the first United States naval exploring expedition, sent out during the administration of President Van Buren. It will be seen that this treaty was for the purpose of fostering commerce. It was agreed, too, that at least three ships of ours should call yearly in Sulu; there were well-defined obligations upon our part as well as upon the Sultan's. This was in 1842.

"I, Mohamed, Sultan of Sooloo, for the purpose of encouraging trade with the people of the United States of America, do promise hereby and bind myself that I will afford full protection to all vessels of the United States, and their commanders and crews, visiting any of the islands of my dominions, and they shall be allowed to trade on the terms of the most favoured nation, and receive such provisions and necessaries as they may be in want of.

"2dly. In case of shipwreck or accident to any vessel, I will afford them all the assistance in my power, and protect the persons and property of those wrecked, and afford them all the assistance in my power for its preservation and safe-keeping and for the return of the officers and crews of said vessels to the Spanish settlements, of wherever they may wish to proceed.

"3dly. That any one of my subjects who shall do any injury or harm to the commanders or crews belonging to American vessels, shall receive such punishment as his crime merits.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, in presence of the datus and chiefs at Soung, island of Sooloo.

February 5th, 1842.

Wilkes Surveys Fiji Islands

In 1840 Wilkes had effected a survey of the Fiji Islands, which became a British colony in 1874. They are on the route between Australia and Panama. They extend from 15 degrees to 20 degrees south latitude, lie along the 180 meridian, the international date line, comprise two hundred and fifty islands, eighty of which are inhabited, have an area of 7435 square miles, and are 'the most important archipelago in Polynesia'—that is, in the Pacific Islands from the American coast north and south of the equator as far as the 180 meridian. Wilkes reported faithfully upon the advisability of securing them; they were thrown at our head in the middle fifties of the last century, and at England's as well. We dodged; England did n't.

Rudyard Kipling reminds us that:

Never was isle so little, never was sea so lone,
But over the scud and the palm trees an English flag was flown.

Unappreciative Washington

It is not a little surprising to learn how like the English the American flag has been in this respect, but the enterprise of our sailors has not been appreciated in Washington, while the enterprise of British sailors has always been appraised at its full value in Downing Street.

It is so much better, of course, for our parlor societies to believe that the Fijians, swept into the stream of modern events whether they would or no, are better off under another nation than under ours. It only happens that it is n't true: altruism is a notorious misnomer. Fiji might have been our southern outpost in the Asiatic Pacific. It is n't.

Move forward twelve years. Perry goes to Japan, he concludes a treaty with her. Apparently it is not so advantageous as the one Caleb Cushing and Dr. Peter Parker concluded with China in 1844, but it is based upon the fundamental truth that our commercial and political interests are one; and so it gets, in time, much further than the Cushing Treaty. Visiting Yedo, Parry makes rendezvous in a harbor of the largest of the Nansei Islands, which he proposes to hold for the United States—by force if need be. He finds himself so well received in Japan that belligerency is not required; the Nansei harbor could be held. It is n't. Washington declines the responsibility. Perry chafes, but is impotent.

Move forward seventeen years. Events have progressed in China as well as Japan. China has never conformed to her treaty agreements, made one after another. Our navy has been at various times employed. Taiwan, Formosa, is the wild habitat of savages and renegade Chinese, warring upon one another and upon all who touch the miserable coasts—ofter driven there by storms; so that every man of one of our ships has been wantonly and brutally murdered. Our flag goes up at Takao, stays there for one year. Commodore Armstrong is on the job. Coal is required for the new steamship line across the Pacific, and Formosa has coal superior to that brought out in the clippers. Six thousand tons a year are contracted for, at seven dollars a ton, and only three hundred tons secured, ere China, by a gesture curious enough in a friendly nation, stops delivery.

How Formosa Was Lost

China has committee excesses enough, and Formosa is naught but a no man's land in the midst of treacherous seas and pillaged by treacherous men. Portugal has had it, Spain has had it, Holland has had it, and since 1682 it has been nominally under China, which gives it no attention and will not be responsible for its repeated violations of international law. Yet we do not hold Formosa, and in one year our flag comes down—by order of Washington.

When some shipwrecked Japanese are murdered, Japan overruns Formosa, in 1874, and keeps the island until China salves the hurt with a half-million taels. In 1895 Japan comes again, and her sovereignty is permanently established. It is much better, for Formosa to be under other rule than ours? 'A more debased population could scarcely be conceived. The aborigines, *Sheng-fan*, or wild savages, deserved the appellation in some respects, for they lived by the chase and had little knowledge even of husbandry; while the Chinese themselves, uneducated laborers, acknowledged no right except that of might.'

It is possible, nevertheless, for some persons to contend that God gave Formosa to such people. Would it be sacrilegious to remark that, if He did, the Devil has triumphed, for Japan has certainly taken Formosa away from them; and what part of it they shall finally retain they will retain by changing their ways.

The *Financial and Economic Annual of Japan* for 1925 lists the following Formosan minerals now yielding millions of wealth to the world yearly: gold, silver, coal, copper, petroleum. The Formosan sugar crop in 1924 was 452,210 metric tons, exceeding any sugar crop ever grown in the Philippines. Even the jute crop was nearly 4,000 tons. The revenue from taxation was 87,008,171 yen. The value of the overseas trade in 1924 was 384,700,000 yen, or half that sum in American dollars. Formosa exports annually more than 5,000,000 kilogrammes of tea, and America is of course the chief purchaser of this product.

In our eagerness to reach Formosa we overlooked Borneo. We might have established in North Borneo under the Wilkes Treaty of 1842. Consul Moses, at Brunei, actually obtained a concession in 1867, four years prior to the British, but he could not retain it because he had no support from Washington. It was nothing for America to occupy the lands of civilized Indians, for the very legitimate purpose of making farms out of hunting grounds; but it

1 From the *American Chamber of Commerce Journal* (Manila Trade Monthly), *July*. Reprinted from the Living Age, Sept. 4, 1926.

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would, it seemed, be dreadful to make tropical Borneo habitable and productive. The job was left to the British, as usual, and they have at last begun on it in earnest.

British Company Obtains Royal Charter

'In 1872 the Labuan Trading Company was established in Sandakan, the fine harbor on the northern coast which was subsequently the capital of the North Borneo Company's territory. In 1878, through the instrumentality of Mr. (afterward Sir) Alfred Dent, the Sultan of Sulu was induced to transfer to a syndicate, formed by Baron Overbeck and Mr. Dent, his possessions in North Borneo, of which, as has been seen, he had been from time immenorial the overlord. Early in 1881 the British North Borneo Provisional Association, Limited, was formed to take over the concession which had been obtained from the Sultan of Sulu, and in November of that year a petition was addressed to Queen Victoria praying for a royal charter. It was granted, and subsequently the British North Borneo Company, which was formed in May 1882, took over, *in spite of some diplomatic protests on the part of the Dutch and Spanish Government.*'

In the darkest jungle of North Borneo—which, by the way, is a territory of 31,000 square miles, immensely rich, and within sight of America's southern Philippine boundary—there are peoples so primitive that they will not ford a stream, even if no more than ankle deep. By some occult process of romantic reasoning, such peoples are supposed, in altruism, to have heaven-bestowed inalienable rights to run wild and nude—into the very gates of eternity; and the jungle is to be preserved for them. Unfortunately for the ideals of picturesque savagery that lurk in the back of all our brains, the British, for example, don't see things in this light.

Borneo Complications

Without profiting from North Borneo in any way whatsoever, America still has the devil's own time about the place. For it *belongs* in fact to the realm of the Sultan of Sulu, who is our subject—whether the Constitution permits it or not. The rest of his territory is United States territory. What of North Borneo? A pretty question is presented, one to drive an altruist quite mad; for there is no altruism about it, and his deeding over lands and people alike was a thoroughly coldblooded act.

'Whereas, we have seen fit to grant to our trusty and well-beloved friends' (Sri Paduka Maulana All Sultan Mahomet Jamal Al Alam Bin Al Marhon Sri Paduka Al Sultan Mahomet Fathlon Sultan of Sulu and its dependencies informs 'all nations of the earth whom these matters may concern') 'certain portions of the dominions owned by us comprising all the lands on the north and east coast of Borneo . . . we do hereby nominate and appoint the said Baron de Overbeck supreme and independant ruler of the above-named territories, with the title of Datu Bandahara and Rajah of Sandakan.' He goes on to bestow absolute power, more than Rome ever assumed, over subject and soil, and to make the Baron's rights inheritable and perpetual (upon the company's agreeing), 'that twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1878, at the palace of the Sultan, at Lipuk, in the island of Sulu.'

The Sultan was under duress. The Spanish campaigns for Christendom had despoiled his realm in the Philippines with steamships and heavy cannon. It is recorded that not a house was left whole anywhere on Jolo. As the country had thus been ruined, fields and homes alike, the royal revenues were sorely depleted. To recoup the Islamic bourse, therefore, the Sultan made the deal with the British.

The price is $5,000 Mexican annually, and the Sultan goes each year to Sandakan to collect it. He is royally received, accorded a salute of twenty-one guns, the sovereign's salute, and lodged in a palace. He is reported fond of gaming; his subsidy is said always to remain in Sandakan, a forfeit to a royal good time, wherein he has received many royal courtesies, but no royal flushes.

He, too, would like to remain in Sandakan; and there's the rub. He is our Sultan, Sandakan's sovereign. The situation is complicated in the extreme. A few yers ago he quite overstayed his leave, so to speak, in Sandakan, and it was necessary to send a ship and induce him to return to Jolo.

Original Agreement Has Expired

But what has been the actual status of North Borneo since 1922, is the real question. The Sultan claims that the original agreement, of which duplicate copies were made in the Sulu language, was dated, and that it was for only fifty years. Hence, being made in 1872, it expired in 1922. Therefore, have we vicariously acquired North Borneo?—though certainly unintentionally, as we once refused to have it, and permitted Moses's trading company, established at Kimanis, to fall before the bluster of more avid interests.

Now the Sultan lost his copy of the agreement; the *lontar* and the *tarsila* records were burned in the war with Spain in the later seventies. The other copy is locked securely up in the vaults of the company's London offices! The Sultan frets, is anxious and restless; we have the trouble of calming and controlling him, but no thanks for doing it.

Foreign Flags At Philippines

Space does n't admit of going on to any detailed mention of our relinquished concession in Shanghai, or our possession at various times of various of the Caroline Isles in Micronesia. We did, with the Philippines, acquire some potential coaling stations and naval bases, but we constantly romanticize and speak of giving them up. Our real troubles, real difficulties, real adverse trade balances, arise, of course, from not holding on; but the people, at election time, respond to poetic ideals more quickly than to prosaic facts,—it is always easier to be bombastic than to be downright honest,—and so we go on talking of withdrawal from the Philippines.

Meanwhile we are quite indifferent toward our recognized treaty boundaries. Two foreign flags fly within the Philippines, both at eminently strategical points. The Dutch flag is over Las Palmas Island, where, for a nation that might become unfriendly, to establish a base would be all but fatal to the defense of Davao Gulf, where we obtain our best Manila hemp and a goodly portion of our copra. The Dutch flag is a friendly flag, yet it has no place over our domain. The British flag, too, is friendly. However, by what right does it fly over the Turtle Islands, off Sandakan? It does though the British Foreign Office knows, and frankly admits' the Turtle Islands are ours, being within the treaty, boundaries of the Philippines. No objection could possibly be made were we to hoist our own flag and request that the other be taken down. But we don't seem to bother; we just let such things go. A little matter of assertion of sovereignty, what is that for America to do? And finally, would it be altruistic? If it were not *that*, it might not be popular in campaigns.

Perry conceived a dispersed America in the Far East, not mere trading posts and naval stations. He had the logic of history behind him in this. Portugal was the first of the Westerns out to the East, and clung to the trading post notion,—posts and treaties,—an idea that, somewhat mutated by time, Washington seems to favor. But as soon as Portugal lost control of the seas, she was through in the Far East. The British settlements, on the contrary, have weathered many threatening days. It is Britain herself that is dispersed in the East: there is a leaven to savor the loaf, though the mead itself be foreign.

The Political Crises in Japan

BY FRANK HEDGES

BECAUSE there is every indication that the existing Kenseikai Government under the Premiership of Mr. Wakatsuki will have either to resign or to dissolve the Diet and call a general election, it is necessary to record and endeavor to explain a curious political phenomenon and one fraught with grave danger to the whole Japanese political organization—the so-called Bokuretsu case.

The issue in itself is so trivial and insignificant that it will be difficult for political leaders of western countries to believe that it can have been magnified into its present proportions. It has been done so for purely partisan reasons on the part of the two chief Opposition parties, but in so doing they have struck a blow at the very cornerstone not only of the Japanese Ship of State in a political way but at the foundation of Japanese society and the dominant trait of the Japanese people—the attitude toward the Throne. The situation that is developing from day to day now therefore becomes of far greater importance than the rise or fall of any particular Ministry or political party, and deserves earnest and close consideration by all interested in Japan or having relations of any sort with this nation. There is a most decidedly bright silver lining to the cloud—the Japanese public is displaying sound common sense and sane judgment, refusing to be stampeded in the wrong direction.

Korean Radical is Instigator

About two years ago, to give the whole story, which its importance merits, a Korean radical who sought publicity and who has now obtained it in unbelievable measure was arrested on a charge of "irreverence" to the Imperial Family. As is always the case the charge was not specific so far as public announcement went, and the preliminary examination and trial were conducted in secret. The Imperial Family to the Japanese is more than its sovereign; it partakes of divine qualities, although the frequently heard statement that the Japanese regard their Emperor as a god is as erroneous as it is loose and uniformed. As a matter of fact, the orthodox version is that the first Emperor was a great-great-grandson of the Sun Goddess. The present Emperor has descended in direct lineage from this first earthly Emperor. At such ceremonies as the coronation (again a loose term, for the Emperor of Japan is not "crowned" at all) the Shinto deities are all present and are assigned seats. Some are seated higher than the Emperor; some lower.

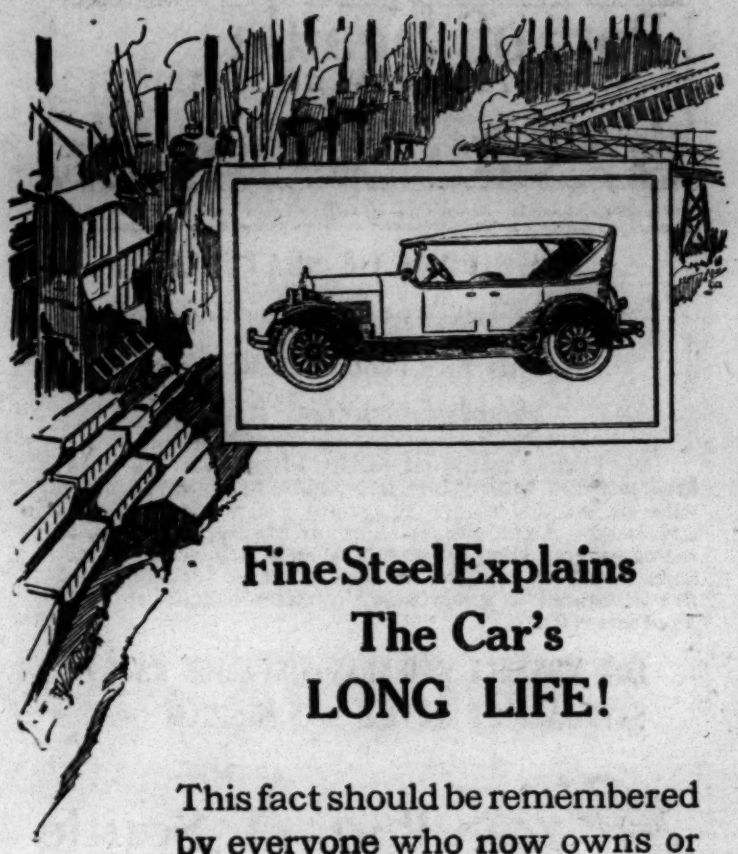
Throughout Japan's history—whether it be the 25 centuries that Japan claims or much less—the Emperor has remained the spiritual head of the nation. There have been times again and again when temporal power was usurped by this or that family and autocratically exercised, but always the de facto ruler of the Empire has acknowledged the sovereignty of the Mikado, the "Door to Heaven." As the clan leaders warred among themselves, they sought always to obtain the sanction of the Emperor. In fact, none could have held power otherwise. At times the Emperor was no more than a puppet in the hands of these actual governors of the country, but always the outward form of respect was maintained in deference to public opinion.

Throne is Above Politics

There has thus been bred in Japanese psychology from earliest times the belief that the Emperor was supreme and untouchable. Within the past century a thick veil of mysticism and awe has been thrown about his person, which is rather a modern invention and which the powers that be are now endeavoring to substitute with a genuine popularity such as is enjoyed by the British Royal Family. This attitude toward the Throne is the fundamental trait of the Japanese. "loyalty", "patriotism" and all similar virtues of which the West hears so much are embodied in the Japanese attitude toward the Throne. The Throne in "above politics," and any party or politician which seeks to drag it in is ruined. It is against this background that the Bokuretsu case is projected.

With the Korean radical, whose true name is Boku Genshoku but who calls himself Boku Retsu or "Boku the Furious," was arrested his Japanese sweetheart, a young girl called Fumiko Kaneko. She was charged with the same offense.

For more than a year the examination of the two was conducted by Kaisei Tatematsu, judge of the Tokyo Court of Appeals, they being kept in prison. Finally a confession was obtained, and the sentence of death was pronounced upon the couple. Details of the trial and even of the nature of the crime have never been made public. The Kenseikai ministry then petitioned the Throne for clemency, asking that the sentence be commuted to one of life imprisonment.



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The Emperor, or the Prince Regent acting for him, took this step. The suspicion was aroused at the time that it was a matter of policy, that it was a part of the general policy of popularizing the Throne at home and that it was felt the foreign Powers would react favorably. This happened five months ago, and the case should have been forgotten by now, except for a brief flurry when the girl took her own life in prison.

Out of a clear sky there have now come sensational charges against the Government in connection with the case that, unless withdrawn and obliterated from public memory, seem certain to bring about either the resignation of the Wakatsuki Ministry or the dissolution of the House of Representatives next Jaunary and the holding of a general election under the new universal manhood suffrage law within the ensuing four months.

Photograph Causes Trouble

A photograph of Bokuretsu and his Japanese amour, Fumiko Kaneko, was put into secret circulation. As soon as discovered, the police suppressed it. It is claimed that the photograph is indecent, and so it may seem to the Japanese, with whom there is physical contact even such as shaking hands save between husband and wife. Bokuretsu and Fumiko are shown in an embrace, but there is nothing in the picture that would shock the morals of a single Westerner.

The Seiyukai, chief Opposition party, at once claimed that Judge Tatematsu had taken this photograph of the two while they were under examination, and that he should resign as a result and the whole Ministry go out with him. Judge Tatematsu acknowledged that he had in truth taken the snapshot, and that he had given a print to Bokuretsu. How it ever got beyond the prison's walls was unknown to him. In extenuation, and extenuation was needed he said that for months on end he strove to obtain a confession from the two accused of "irreverence" to the Imperial Family but without effect. Finally, he adopted the methed of making them his friends, and in gratitude to his kindness they made a clean breast of the whole affair and confessed everything. Taking the snapshot was a part of his campaign of friendliness, and he for one certainly believed that the end justified the means. But he had to resign; there was no other course.

Apparently Bokuretsu had himself passed the picture on to a friend, and it had been put in circulation either by a group of radicals or, the Kenseikal charges, by the Opposition with the express intention of embarrassing the Government.

This comic opera affair in politics which threatens to be anything but a comic opera for all concerned does not stop here, for there are other equally ridiculous and trivial threads to the plot. The first Kato Government was a coalition, including a Seiyukai Minister of Justice, who at once asserted that if the picture had been taken while he was in office he would assume responsibility, and that if it had not the present Minister of Justice should do so and resign. Unfortunately for the Seiyukai, it was brought out that party had actually held the Justice Ministry at the time of the snapshot, but the ex-Minister, being out of power, could not now resign and cut a rather laughable figure before the public.

Special Treatment In Prison

The next thread was the claim that Bokuretsu and Fumiko had received special treatment in prison, being given arrowroot soup when they asked for it and "baths at all times of the day." They were also pampered and petted in other ways, as if the Government (which knew precious little of what was being done by permanent prison officials) were trying to condone their crime. Two jailors issued written statements that they had been ordered to accord them such treatment, resigned their posts and are not to be found. Undoubtedly they are well hidden, for it was proved that a staunch member of the Seiyukai had paid these men 30 yen apiece to make these "confessions," which were pure fakes, the particular jailors concerned having had nothing whatever to do with the prisoners.

It seemed unbelievable when this storm first blew up that there was not a great deal more below the surface than appeared. How was it possible for a political party that had held power in the past and hoped to do so again in the future to consider overthrowing its enemy on such a silly and trivial issue? The curious quirks of Japanese politics, still an unfamiliar institution to Japan, explain it, coupled with Japanese Psychology, for the claim was put forward that the Kenseikai Government had itself been disrespectful to the Throne in according such favored treatment and in recommending clemency.

It is this fact which removes the whole incident from the realm of a party squabble for power and makes it of tremendous significance for the future of the Empire. On the same day the head of the Seiyukai, General Baron Giichi Tanaka, and the head of the Seiyuhonto, the second Opposition party, Mr. Takejiro Tokonami, made speeches on the

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same subject, both charging the Government with such disrespect. Mr. Tokonami went so far as to use the word "disloyalty," although he has since hastened to explain that he did not mean it.

The Throne is above politics but, they claimed, the Kenseikai was attempting to drag it into politics. That the Seiyukai and the Seiyuhonto are actually doing so is evident. They are endeavoring to make the public believe that the Kenseikai is disloyal and they loyal, that the Throne is on their side and against the present Ministry.

The consequence of such action are apparent. The Throne will indeed be in politics in spite of itself if this is allowed to continue. Japan has had sufficient experience in its feudal past to know the danger that comes from one group or another claiming the special protection of the Throne. The whole political structure of the modern Empire so carefully built up would totter and fall. No amount of Communist teaching could be as grave as would be such a development. If people voted for or against the Emperor —and that is what it would constitute in fact—his inviolable position would be gone for ever. Chaos and confusion would be inevitable. The situation would be very much as if in the United States the Constitution were declared null and void, and the nation tried to get along with out any substitute. That is not a good analogy, but it is the best to which American conditions lend themselves.

The hopeful sign is that the public, or at least the thinking section of the public, realize the danger that threatens and are angrily indignant at the Opposition because of the steps it had taken. If an election could be held now, it is likely that the Opposition would get a terriffic drubbing at the polls because of this. Their attempt to undermine the Kenseikai Ministry seems indeed to be a boomerang, because the weapon they have chosen is one which will ruin not only their political enemies but the whole political and moral-ethic structure of the State.

Bokuretsu, who plotted against the Throne, must be enjoying himself hugely in his prison cell if he has access to the daily papers. No act of his while at liberty could have begun to endanger Japan as greatly as the situation that has grown out of his arrest, trial and sentence.

The Government will not resign until the Diet convenes for the actual transaction of business in January. That is still several months distant, and there is time for reflection during the intervening period. The Seiyukai and the Seiyuhonto will, in all likelihood, come to their senses, realize what they are doing and beat a hasty retreat. If not, then dissolution of the Diet will follow and the newly enfranchised public will be given the opportunity next year to "save the country" in a very literal way by preserving the cornerstone of the Japanese State and society—the attitude toward the Throne.

Tokyo, Oct 5,1926.

China United Assurance Building Holds Official Opening Ceremonies

Official opening of the imposing new China United Assurance building on Bubbling Well Road took place on October 10, on the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic. Gay colors and brilliant chains of electric lights formed spectacular decoration.

The new building facing the Shanghai Race course occupies one of the most attractive sites in the International Settlement being situated in the vicinity of the beautiful Sincere, Wing-On and Sun Sun structures.

An official reception was tendered at the building by the directors of the society and a continuous stream of visitors lasted well on into the afternoon. General Hsu Ko-ching, chairman, and Mr. A. J. Hughes were the speakers of the afternoon each explaining the work of the Society and commenting apon special features of its unique work. Though life insurence is a somewhat new thing in China the society at the end of 1925 had $11,700,000 business in hand, $1,760,000 worth of assets and had paid $1,713,000 in claims.

Though the United Assurance Society is a purely Chinese enterprise, it is entirely foreign in its conceptions, and methods of management.

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China's Exports to U. S. for August, 1926

The following table compiled under the direction of Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, at Shanghai, from the declared export returns of the various American Consulates in China, shows the declared exports from the WHOLE OF CHINA to the United States for the month of August 1926 and the period January 1, to August 31, 1926, and gives a recapitulation for the first eight months of 1925 and 1926.

VALUE IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)

	Unit of Quantity	*Quantity*	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
Meats					
Eggs of Poultry					
In the shell (whole)	doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried (whole)	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frozen „	„	95,610	13,766	499,590	75,336
Egg Products, froz.	„	.....	.....	656,504	200,745
Albumen, dry	„	273,300	189,984	2,601,321	1,792,963
„ frozen	„	.....	.....	320,620	38,527
Yolk, dry	„	520,822	182,284	2,038,392	670,544
„ frozen	„	570	102	542,327	89,701
Liquid egg	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs) All Kinds					
Buffalo hides	pcs.	.....		17,462	
	lbs.	.....	.....	748,836	135,906
Calf skins	pcs.	1,200		2,424	
	lbs.		638	1,290	1,344
Cattle hides	pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	.....		.....	
Cow hides	pcs.	.....		3,381	
	lbs.	.....	.....	46,288	12,337
Deer and doe skins	pcs.	.....		67,777	
	lbs.	.....	.....	66,391	36,940
Goat and kid skins	pcs.	25,908		7,272,089	
	lbs.	.....	16,341	6,060,401	5,892,557
Horse, colt and ass hides	pcs.	2,931		13,026	
	lbs.	4,499	4,917	17,932	16,478
Sheep and lamb skins	pcs.	45,774		309,330	
	lbs.	.....	57,809	.....	522,420
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Dog	pcs.	73,344	146,086	288,966	734,884
Ermine	„	886	1,554	31,307	60,043
Fox, all kinds	„	3,510	31,090	52,465	447,830
Hare and rabbit	„	53,263	9,634	1,126,121	258,176
Kolinsky	„	2,220	5,782	404,469	1,040,491
Marmot	„	39,155	50,834	1,168,717	1,778,307
Lynx	„	6	84	6,322	21,682
Marten	„	.....	.....	30,814	50,989
Raccoon	„	7,399	17,795	56,557	88,401
Sable	„	252	12,344	4,400	194,724
Squirrel	„	53,112	53,295	2,557,366	2,420,473
Weasel	„	18,388	19,850	1,396,162	2,212,215
Wolf	„	58	711	7,074	93,829
All others	„	168,647	166,729	2,028,275	2,871,366
Furs, Dressed—Others					
Moufflon (Goat & kid)	„	16,153	32,951	56,727	135,935
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Dog & goatskin mats	pcs.	6,026	5,038	53,817	71,578
All other mfrs.	„	.....	245,804	.....	1,055,841
Miscellaneous Animal Products:					
Feathers & mfrs. of	lbs.	98,294	39,695	1,418,751	554,749
Intestines, etc.	„	111,016	112,748	.....	1,953,086
Total			$1,417,865		$25,530,395

Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)

Grains and Preparations					
Buckwheat	lbs.	.....	.....	100,000	2,141
Kaoliang	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetable Food Products, N.E.S.					
Beans	lbs.	.....	.....	309,565	9,347
Fodders and Feeds, N.E.S.					
Beancake and meal	lbs.	.....	.....	22,653,470	451,161
Fruits and Nuts:					
Ginger, preserved	lbs.	949	415	102,462	18,068
Peanuts, shelled	„	.....	.....	43,137,480	1,634,926
Peanuts, unshelled	„	33,600	1,400	3,129,410	114,449

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Peking, China

Walnuts, shelled	„	9,900	2,050	2,032,695	413,854
„ unshelled	„	.....	.....	253,300	16,206
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils						
Apricot & peach kernels		.....	.....	.....	.....
Flaxseed, linseed	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hempseed	„	209,815	6,907	2,591,170	86,978
Rapeseed	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sesame seed	„	141,745	15,417	1,400,815	77,824
Oil seeds, n.o.l.	„	20,000	676	.....	98,049
Bean oil	„	1,530,000	105,762	20,127,889	1,461,937
Peanut oil	„	4,125,954	360,142	13,062,543	1,262,952
Wood oil (Tung nuts)	„	.....	.....	46,015,224	5,091,197
All other oils	„	221,719	26,207	1,949,797	169,544
Vegetable tallow	„	112,640	9,518	3,209,005	296,603
Perilla oil	„	.....	.....	4,447,420	423,299
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices						
Cassia	lbs.	177,700	8,110	1,496,263	71,947
Tea	„	1,674,496	490,864	5,772,627	1,692,253
Total			$1,558,525		$13,392,735
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)						
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.						
Camphor, crude	lbs.	6,666	3,155	111,408	54,370
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.						
Rhubarb	lbs.	30,002	7,466	65,539	17,158
Camphor oil	„	.....	.....	10,496	990
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin						
Quebracho extract	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallnuts	„	123,205	15,185	2,206,179	247,884
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds						
Millet	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	„	800	133	.....	1,323
Tobacco						
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	6,442	2,313	11,467	3,799
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products						
Fans, palm leaf	lbs.	.....	32	.....	25,846
Total			$28,285		$351,370
Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)						
Cotton						
Cotton, raw	lbs.	65,258	11,074	2,153,675	432,940
„ waste	„	25,161	1,774	295,580	26,723
„ lace & embroideries	value	.....	168,933	.....	1,538,291
„ misc. mfrs.	„	.....	370	.....	29,196
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.						
Fibres, vegetable & textile n. o. l.	value	.....	26,126	.....	265,452
Grass cloth & mfrs.	„	.....	1,103	.....	27,810
Hats, straw	doz.	.....	.....	4,240	8,810
„ rush	„	5,125	1,050	46,367	27,852
„ fibre	„	45	320	1,662	22,113
Mattings & rugs	Sq. yds.	52,560	5,005	721,948	109,595
Strawbraid	yds.	79,755,600	175,724	254,457,994	589,277
Wool and Hair						
Carpets, wool	Sq. yds.	56,671	440,102	406,344	3,291,558
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	2,313,192	474,367	9,938,813	2,471,763
Hair, goat	„	.....	.....	98,829	20,742
„ camel	„	162,439	78,959	458,752	227,310
„ horse	„	104,701	67,173	800,917	544,329
„ human, raw, Asiatic	„	114,495	48,513	1,396,305	604,441
„ nets, human	„	10,267	78,763	77,090	645,822
„ all other	„	45,694	16,803	693,368	271,837
Silk						
Silk, raw	lbs.	775,586	3,443,325	4,662,594	22,806,558
„ wild	„	49,955	138,809	1,281,876	3,285,055
„ waste	„	644,304	462,135	3,008,011	2,204,858
„ piece goods	„	415	2,794	63,446	326,033
„ embroideries	value	.....	13,778	.....	112,103
„ miscellaneous	„	.....	9,406	.....	52,727
„ pongees	lbs.	16,108	51,322	192,947	616,152
„ cocoons, pierced	„	.....	.....	17,386	26,122
Total			$5,717,748		$40,586,469
(Group 4—Wood and Paper—class 40181—48724.)						
Manufactures of Wood						
Bamboo mfrs.	value	.....	12,465	.....	158,878

Rattan, reed and woodware	„	.....	6,184	.....	100,445
Blackwoodware	„	.....	4,937	.....	45,797
Lacquerware	„	.....	3,219	.....	16,244
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Paper	lbs.	.....	1,961	.....	22,976
Umbrellas	No.		.....	166,851	39,598
Lanterns	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and Other Printed Matter					
Books	Value	.....	1,284	.....	13,752
Total			$30,050		$398,690
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)					
Coal, Petroleum and Asphalt					
Coal	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay and Clay Products					
Porcelain, China-ware, Pottery, etc.	value	.....	7,406	.....	84,363
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware	value	.....	1,259	.....	185,878
Precious stones	„	.....	.....	.....	7,225
Total			$8,665		$277,466
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)					
Iron and Steel					
Iron ore	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pig Iron	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferro-Alloying Metals					
Tungsten ore	lbs.	56,000	4,902	465,853	78,413
Aluminium, Antimony, and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	112,000	6,440	.....	261,665
„ regulus	„	1,310,400	148,160	.....	1,916,538
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass, and mfrs. of	lbs.	.....	38,642	.....	254,754
Bronze „ „ „ „		.....	.....	.....	251
Copper „ „ „ „		.....	387	.....	1,017
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	Ounces	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold coins	value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewelry	„	.....	.....	.....	3,713
Total			$195,531		$2,516,351
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)					
			NIL		NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)					
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations					
Blister flies	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Chemicals					
Acid, tannic	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other chemicals and drugs	„	.....	12,374	4,068	4.785
Musk	„			98	19,331
Antimony, oxide	„	112,000	10,500	.....	217,491
Explosives, Firecrackers and Ammunition					
Firecrackers	lbs.	117,680	12,743	1,864,157	388,836
Total			$27,311		$630,443
Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)					
Art Works					
Art, works of	value	.....	22,322	.....	209,968
Miscellaneous Articles					
Bristles	lbs.	565,421	602,856	.....	3,152,976
Household & personal effects	value	.....	5,755	.....	49,781
Mah Jongg	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unenumerated articles	„	.....	415,450	.....	3,033,344
Totals			$1,046,383		$6,445,889
GRAND TOTAL*			$10,030,363		$90,129,808

(Continued on page VI)

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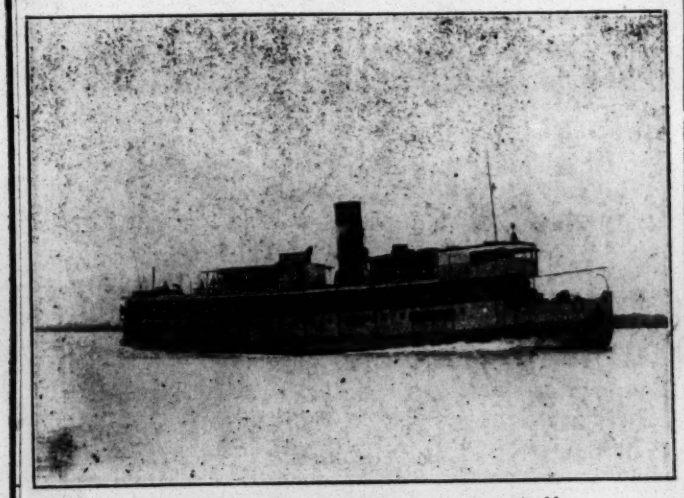

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Men and Events

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn went to Hangchow for a brief vacation this week.

H. C. Steiner, Shanghai representative for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has been transferred to Yokohama.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Park of the Southern Methodist Mission at Soochow, have just celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary.

Kang Yu-wei, China's "Modern Sage," returned to Shanghai this week following a trip through North China and Manchuria.

A tea godown or warehouse located on Soochow Road, Shanghai was burned on Thursday, Oct.7, the loss amounting to Tls. 150,000.

Dr. John C. Ferguson, adviser to the Chinese Government at Peking, is visiting in Shanghai and is staying at the American Club.

The Columbia Country Club, Shanghai, has announced an "Autumn Jinks," and Halloween Party on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 30.

Miss A. A. Matthias has returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States. She will be connected with the Pacific Trading Co.

C. G. C. Wayne, son of C. L. G. Wayne of Shanghai, has been appointed assistant to the traffic manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

O. D. Brown of the International Banking Corporation has returned to Shanghai from a five months leave of absence in the United States.

A. B. Owens of the Du Pont de Nemours and Company, who has been stationed in Tientsin, has arrived in Shanghai to be attached to the office here.

Lady Li Ching-Mai entertained a large number of foreign and Chinese guests at tea at her home, 441 Avenue Haigh on Tuesday, Oct. 12, from 5 to 7:30 o'clock.

The annual meeting and conference of the National Christian Council opened in Shanghai on Wednesday, Oct. 13. Some 90 delegates were expected to attend.

The Columbia Country Club, Shanghai, has announced the beginning of a series of Sunday tea dances, the music being supplied by the Plaza Hotel "Serenaders."

R. E. McIntyre, Far Eastern Representative for the Famous Players-Lasky Film Company, who has been in Japan on business, returned to Shanghai this week.

Mrs. Frank P. Lockhart, wife of the American Consul-General at Hankow, who arrived in Shanghai recently from America, has departed for Hankow to join her husband.

The celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Chinese Republic passed off quietly in Shanghai, there being no public meetings of consequence owing to official restrictions.

Dr. and Mrs. Birt, accompanied by the two Misses Stephen, Mrs. Birt's daughters, returned to Shanghai at the close of last week and are living in their house in Yu Yuen Road.

Yen Jen-hsu, grandson of Yen Shou, former Minister of Education was married on Oct. 3 at Peking to Miss Kuei Li-yuen, a daughter of Kuei Que-ju, wealthy merchant of Peking and Tientsin.

J. E. Jacobs, formerly U. S. Consul at Shanghai, but for several months connected with Extraterritorial Commission in Peking as a technical expert, has been appointed American Consul at Yunnanfu.

Mrs. E. B. Gregory, wife of E. B. Gregory of the British-American Tobacco Company, who has been in America for several months, is expected back in Shanghai the latter part of this month.

Col. Yen, chief of the Shanghai constabulary has issued orders forbidding the issuance of war extras by the Chinese newspapers in the Shanghai district on the ground that the extras tend to excite the people.

Dr. Rufus Jones, member of the faculty of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, who is now touring China under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. addressed the congregation of Community Church on Sunday morning, Oct. 10.

A correspondent recently writing in the *North-China Daily News* from Pochow, Anhwei, Province, claimed to have traveled in a ricksha for a distance of 40 miles in one day with only one man pulling the entire distance.

A British missionary named Riding was captured by Chinese bandits at the town of Chenliu in Honan Province last week, the report from Kaifeng stating that several towns a few miles eastward of that city having been raided.

The Rev. H. J. Openshaw connected with the Baptist Mission at Chengtu, Szechuen Province, has arrived in Shanghai after a year's leave of absence in the United States. Rev. Openshaw is planning to return to Szechuen shortly.

Carl Newbury, formerly connected with the Dollar Company, Shanghai, is to be married on Oct. 26 at the Plymouth Congregational Church, Minneapolis, Minn., to Miss Nancy Elizabeth Leach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cowles Leach.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Whittaker have returned to Shanghai from vacation spent at Tsingtao. Mr. Whittaker is the representive in the Far East for the Universal Winding Company of Boston, manufacturers of cotton spinning machinery.

The Japanese Agency of the American Bible Society has just celebrated the 50th anniversary of the establishment of its work in Japan. It is clained that 50,000,000 bibles have been printed in the Japanese language since the formation of the Society.

A party of nuns, members of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart Mission, arrived in Shanghai from Seattle on the Admiral Line last week. The party consisted of Mother Superior Bianchi, and Sisters, Charitas, Falcone, Joan, Eulalia and Madeline.

Major C. P. Holcomb, of the legal firm of Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder, Shanghai, who went to America some time ago on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Holcomb, will return to Shanghai in November, Mrs. Holcomb's health having considerably improved.

The foreign cable companies at Shanghai have announced that the Chinese Telegraph Administration has arranged for the payment of its overdue accounts, hence the cable companies will again accept telegrams from the Chinese Telegraph Administration from interior points.

Mrs. T. G. MacMartin,' wife of Dr. T. G. MacMartin, accompanied by their daughter Jean, is planning to depart on November 1 for a trip to the United States where they will spend several months visiting relatives. Dr. MacMartin expects to join his family in America next spring.

Dr. Henry Andrew Rasmussen, recently appointed U. S. Health Officer at Manila, passed through Shanghai this week on his way to Manila. Dr. Rasmussen has been connected with the U. S. Health Service for several years and has been stationed at San Francisco, New York City and elsewhere.

The National Anti-Opium Society of Shanghai has protested to Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs against the recently-established opium monopoly in Peking. The protest states that there are 400 registered shops where opium may be purchased in Peking.

A Chinese shop-keeper, Sung Kih-tshiang, by name was fined $200 in the Mixed Court last week for stealing water from the Shanghai Waterworks Company. According to the evidence Sung had attached a connection to the main water pipe on the property of the Belgian Mission on Yangtszepoo Road.

A two-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell of the China Navigation Company who died on board the Khyber of the P. and O. Company, on Saturday, Oct. 2 was buried at sea just outside of Hongkong. Mrs. Campbell was returning to China with her two children from vacation spent in England.

The Shanghai chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was entertained on Wednesday, Oct. 13 by Mrs. J. H. Gray, at her residence No. 92 Route de Say Zoong, French Concession. New members of the organization were welcomed and a brief report was made regarding the annual Congress of the Society.

Kiang Hung-yuan. Commissioner of Education of Kiangsu Province is now in Haichow inspecting educational conditions in that district, and is making his headquarters at the Eleventh Middle School. After completing his work at Haichow, Mr. Kiang will go to Hsuchowfu for an investigatiod of conditions there.

John Archibald, Jr., editor of the Central China Post, well-known British newspaper at Hankow, died on Sunday, October 3, his death being caused by heart failure. Mr. Archibald was born in Hankow and was 36 years of age. He served with the British forces in the World War and was seriously wounded.

Osaka, Japan is planning an international exposition to be held from March 20 to October 31, 1927, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the close of the World War. According to the bulletin of the Admiral-Oriental Line, the United States Government has already agreed to participate by sending an exhibition of American products.

That the "real Yellow Peril" is a Japanese boy on a bicycle was the statement of an American tourist recently arriving in Seattle after a trip through the Far East, who

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stated that there are more than three and a half million bicycle licenses issued annually in Japan and that Tokyo and Osaka each have more than 100,000 bicycles in service.

Mr. J. E. Swan, of the American Oriental Bank Shanghai together with Mrs. and Miss Swan, arrived in Shanghai on Oct. 6 on the President McKinley. Mr. Swan went to Yokohama where he met his wife and daughter who have returned to Shanghai from the United States, and also Mrs. Swan's mother, Mrs. F. H. Colby.

P. Campbell has been elected secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai in succession to E. M. Gull who has resigned to accept the position as Secretary of the British China Committee and British China Association in London. Mr. and Mrs. Gull departed for England on the P. and O. steamer Morea on Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Some sixty delegates from all parts of the world and representing Red Cross Societies in practically all nations, will meet in Japan on November 15 to attend the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference. In addition to other delegates the American Red Cross will be represented by the Chairman, John Barton Payne of Washington, D. C.

More than a hundred members and guests attended the first dinner-dance of the season at the Union Club of China on Thursday evening, Oct. 7. The management of the Club has announced a number of other functions for the near future including a tea dance on Oct. 12, a "club" tiffin on Oct, 9 and bridge, mah jongg and billiards on Oct. 26.

Yenejire Tanaka, a Japanese was indicted in Hongkong on Oct. 1 for importing 8,200 ounces of Heroin into the Colony. The heroin was concealed in seven trunks which were included in Mr. Tanaka's personal baggage. According to a report of the Hongkong authorities there was sufficient heroin to kill two million persons. It was valued at $100,000.

The marriage has been announced to take place on Saturday, Oct. 16 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Hong-cha Chun, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chun Shut-kai and Miss Kyung-shien Sung, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. May-Dong Sung. The wedding will be held at Union Church, Shanghai and will be followed by a reception at 5 o'clock at 820 Avenue Joffre,

C. Freeman Davies, British missionary who was captured by Chinese bandits in Honan Province several days ago and is still being held, has been offered his liberty for $50,000 and 100 revolvers, according to an article appearing in the *Shanghai Times* on October 12. A letter which Mr. Davies wrote on Sept. 30 and was smuggled out of the bandit lair, gave this information.

A detailed list of British residences and properties looted by anti-foreign mobs in Chungking, following the Wanhsien affair of Sept. 5 was published by the newspapers this week, showing that scarcely a British house in the city escaped the fury of the mob, some of the houses being completely destroyed. Many of the houses will have to be completely rebuilt, according to the statement.

The American School in Tokyo has received the sum of Yen. 50,000 from the Imperial Earthquake Relief Fund, for use in constructing a new building for the School. Robert F. Moss, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the School has announced that the American School in Japan is now engaged in raising a fund of Yen. 1,000,000 for the purpose of constructing new buildings and providing an endowment.

Seven American and British missionaries are now captives of Chinese bandits, according to reports in the press last week. The list includes, Dr. Freeman Davis, British, of Shekichen, Honan; Miss Minerva Weil, American Reformed Church; Karl H. Beck, American Reformed Church; Lydia A. Koebbe, Evangelical Church, American. In addition some 30 missionaries, 8, of them Americans, are being held prisoner in the town of Sianfu in Shensi Province.

Thirteen of the leading Chinese diplomats stationed in different foreign countries have sent a circular telegram and petition to all Chinese provincial authorities and leading civilian organizations urging the convocation of a National Assembly for the purpose of discussing problems which are retarding the unification and development of China. The petition mentions the harm which China is suffering in loss of prestige as a result of the continuous internal strife.

The Presidents of nine Chinese Government Universities tendered their resignations to the Ministry of Education in Peking on October 5, the reason being lack of funds for salaries and upkeep of the institutions. The schools affected are, the National University, the National Normal University, the National Law University, the National Women's University, the Industrial University, the Agriculture University, the Medical University, and the Fine Arts College.

The steamer Hsinfung, belonging to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, was seized by pirates last week

and taken to Bias Bay near Hongkong where $30,000 worth of silk and valuables and personal property of passengers was taken ashore. The ship was on its way from Shanghai to Tientsin, when the pirates, who had embarked as passengers, took charge. There were no casualties. W. H. H. Kimberley of the Chinese Maritime Customs was the only foreigner on board. The chief Chinese Compradore was kidnapped by the pirates and taken ashore.

The October number of the Chinese Recorder contains editorial comment on "Articulating Mind Trends," "Educational Rebuilding," "Social Reconstruction," "Revitalization of Relationships," and in addition a number of articles including the following, "Strange Gods in West China," by D. C. Graham; "Liang Shou Ming Sees it Through," by Frank R. Millican; "Public Speaking in China as an Art," by Kenneth K. Thompson; "The Ideal Relationship," by Jessie E. Payne; and "The Evolution of Devolution," and "The Golden Rule in China," by Frank Rawlinson.

A large number of American missionaries many of them new workers just going into the mission field, arrived in Shanghai last week on the President McKinley from Seattle. The Party included Miss S. C. Bjorkland, Southern Methodist; Miss Mary White Caldwell, Southern Presbyterian Mission; Miss Alta J. Harper, United Christian mission; Dr. Bessie Noyes, Southern Presbyterian mission; Dr. Suzanne Parsons. American Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Slater, missionary doctor on his first trip to the Far East accompanied by his wife.

Allen W. Dulles, recently appointed Counseller of the American Legation in Peking, has resigned from the American Foreign Service, giving as the reason, that he was unable to live on the salary paid by the U. S. Government. Mr. Dulles was formerly chief of the Near East Division of the State Department and recently was a member of the American Delegation to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. According to recent report from Washington, the resignation of Mr. Dulles may cause Congress to make an investigation into the whole question of payment of American consular and diplomatic officers.

Miss Martha Dyer, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. L. C. Dyer of St. Louis, is to be married the latter part of this month to Dr. Daniel J. Collins, a practicing dentist of Washington, D. C. Immediately following the ceremeny, Dr. and Mrs. Collins are sailing from San Francisco on November 6 for Shanghai where they will make their future home. Dr. Collins will be associated in Shanghai with Dr. T. G. MacMartin. Miss Dyer, whose father is a member of the House of Representatives at Washington, traveled in China with her parents 1920. Miss Dyer is a graduate medical student from Washington University, St. Louis and the University of Michigan.

Col. Carmi A. Thompson who went to the Philippines as the Special Representative of President Coolidge for the purpose of investigating the resources and political conditions in the Islands completed his work on Oct. 4 and immediately sailed for China, arriving in Shanghai on Oct. 10. Following a few days in Shanghai Col. Thompson plans to proceed for Peking and after a few days there will return to America by way of Japan. Prior to leaving Manila Col. Thompson stated that his report will remain secret until it has been presented to President Coolidge, after which it may be made public. In an address to an audience of Filipinos prior to his departure from Manila, Col. Thompson urged the development of the natural resources of the Island, stating his opinion that after a period of twenty-five or thirty years that the country might become financially independent.

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Developments in the China Situation for the Past Week

That the Kuomintang or Chinese Southern Party is now established at Hankow and may remain there for a considerable period is established by the evacuation on, October 10, of the city of Wuchang by its Northern defenders after a dramatic defense that extended over practically a month and caused great inconvenience and suffering on the part of the civilian population of about one million that was cooped up in the city and subjected to artillery fire and airplane bombs used by the Kuomintang in attacking the place.

The Surrender Terms

Although definite information is lacking, the terms for the evacuation of Wuchang, which were arranged by the local Wu-Han commercial bodies, included the incorporation of the Northern troops into the Southern army. Gen. Liu Yu-chun, one of the Northern commanders was arrested by the Southern troops, but the whereabouts of Gen. Chen Chia-mo, the other Northern leader in the defense of Wuchang is not known, it being reported that he had escaped with some of the civilian refugees. The plight of the civilian population, including a number of American missionaries, in Wuchang was productive of many lurid stories in the foreign press both in China and abroad, most of which were exaggerations, according to a report issued by American consular officials in Hankow, following a personal investigation. Aside from many Chinese women and children who were trampled to death when the gates were finally opened, there were few deaths from starvation, according to eye-witness reports.

The Situation at Kiukiang

Owing to strict consorship of news messages, the plight of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang at Kiukiang is not definitely known as these lines are written. In last week's survey of the situation in these columns, it was noted that the Southern troops led in person by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, had, by means of a surpries attack, captured the town of Tehan located on the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway, just south of Kiukiang on the west shore of Poyang Lake. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, commander of the military forces in Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Fukien, had concentrated his defence against the Southern forces in the vicinity of Nanchang which he had recaptured from the Southerners. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Southern leader had taken advantage of this situation by sending a force through the mountains which succeeded in capturing Tehan and cutting the railway. This naturally confused the Sun forces, and caused great numbers of his troops to go over to the South, according to the reports. The exact situation is still unknown, but latest reports have it that Sun is withdrawing his forces from Kiukiang and is retreating down the Yangtsze in the direction of Nanking. The Anhwei troops under Gen. Chen Tiao-yuen, which had been supporting Marshal Sun, apparently failed in the pinch, for the reports have it that Gen. Chen is withdrawing his troops north of the river and has abandoned the town of Tayeh, which his forces had captured from the Southern forces some time previously.

Sun Chuan-fang's Predicament

Although the situation in Kiangsi is still unsettled and anything may happen in a battle between rival Chinese armies, the feeling is becoming general that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang will not be able to maintain his position as the dominant military factor in the Lower Yangtsze valley, the reason being the uncertainty of the troops upon which he must depend to preserve his position. As stated previously in these columns, Marshal Sun probably does not have more than 20,000 troops that he can depend upon, the remainder of his boasted force of 200,000 men being loyal to individual provincial commanders such as Teng Ju-cho in Kiangsi, Chen Tiao-yuan in Anhwei and so on. These men will maintain their loyalty to Sun only so long as he is a winner. The minute Sun demonstrates his inability to stay the Southern advance, these various provincial commanders will break away and look for alliance elsewhere. Another handicap under which Marshal Sun suffers is the pronounced Cantonese sympathy which exists in practically all of Sun's territory. A Japanese *Toho News Agency* report during the week explained that the Southern troops have been accustomed to sending several hundreds of their troops through the Northern lines dressed as civilians. These troops then spread propaganda detrimental to Sun and break down the morale of his forces. Furthermore, the Southern troops have generally created a good impression by paying their way in the various Chinese towns and villages, thus increasing the sympathy for the Southern side.

The Attitude of Chang Tso-ling

Although there has been considerable talk of Marshal Chang Tso-ling coming to the assistance of Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang, it is now fairly definite that nothing is to be done. Both Wu and Sun indicated their desire and vital need of money and munitions, but Chang Tso-ling wanted to send armies, knowing full well that territories which he might conquer, would, naturally belong to him, but territories conquered by Wu and Sun with money and munitions supplied by Chang Tso-ling, would belong to somebody else, otherwise Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang. There is little questioning the fact that Chang Tso-ling will not be displeased by the complete elimination of both Sun and Wu, for that will leave Fengtien in undisturbed possession of the Peking area for a considerable period, or at least until the Cantonese have had time to consolidate their position in the Yangtsze Valley. The final result of the present situation, therefore, may well be the complete elimination of the Chihli Party as an important factor in the Chinese political situation, thus narrowing the field down to Fengtien and Kuomingtang.

As the Situation Now Stands

The territory now occupied by the various factions, as the situation stood on October 13, was summarized as follows by Geo. E. Sokolsky, a writer in the *North-China Daily News*:

Feudal Territory

Chang Tso-lin-Manchuria. A corridor into Peking *via* Tientsin.

Chang Chung-chang-Shantung and Chihli to Kalgan.

Sun Chuan-fang-Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Fukien, Chekiang, and Anhui.

Chiang Kai-shek-Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, with a bridgehead in the direction of the Honan-Hupeh border.

Wu Pei-fu-A small area in Honan, which he holds by consent of his subordinates.

Feng Yu-hsiang-Kansu with the Sinkiang hinterland; Mongolia which he holds by virtue of his associations with Soviet Russia and a moving corridor into Shensi.

Tang Chi-yao-Yunnan, Kueichow.

Yen Shih-shan-Shansi.

Szechuan, divided among inferior military controllers of small areas:

The Situation at Peking

Peking is now definitely and almost exclusively controlled by Marshal Chang Tso-ling, his troops having occupied the Government barracks at Nanyuan, just outside of the Capital and in addition have occupied Paotingfu, the former base of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, despite the efforts of Wu's lieutenant, Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan, to prevent it. Wu Pei-fu, once the hero of China and for long the leading militarist in the Chihli group, is now at the town of Chencow in northern Honan, but is powerless to move in any direction owing to the disloyalty and mutual jealousies of his subordinate commanders. An article by Upton Close, for many years a close friend of Wu Pei-fu appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*.

Dr. Wellington Koo Heads Cabinet

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, who served as Minister of Finance under the coalition Wu Pei-fu-Chang Tso-ling Government, has now become Premier and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs. Other members of the new Cabinet are still more or less uncertain, but report has it that Pan Fu may accept the Ministry of Finance post, the only other important post aside from the Premiership and Foreign Office. The situation of the Government is pathetic in the extreme and doubtless highly humorous to those in a position to observe the spectacle from a distance. Dr. Hu-Shih, well known scholar and leader of the so-called literary revolution, who is now serving as one of China's representatives on the British Boxer Indemnity Commission, in an address delivered in London on the occasion of the Chinese National Holiday, declared that the Chinese revolution had failed because there had never been a revolution. To use, Dr. Hu-shih's words, as reported by *Reuters*:

"We have been too conceited to understand the modern world and its new civilization and we have never earnestly prepared our young men for the great task. We have been fifty years behind Japan in coming to willingness to accept modern civilization."

Resumption of Canton-Hongkong Relations

A *Reuters* report from Hongkong, dated Oct. 11 stated that the Canton Government had definitely withdrawn the strike which have been used by the labor organizations to enforce the boycott and prevent normal trade relations between Canton and the British colony of Hongkong. As a result of this action shipping and railroad communication between the the two cities were resumed on the Chinese National holiday. What effect this may have on a resumption of British trade in South China still remains to be seen,

From the Chinese Press

October 8.—Gen. Hsin Hsi-lien Fengtien militarist who was driven from Shanghai by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang in 1925, appointed to succeed Gen. Mu Chun as Commander of Fengtien Fourth Army and concurrently inspector-general of Metropolitan military and police force at Peking, Fengtien forces now being stationed at Nanyuan in place of Shantung-Chihli forces—Tientsin Chamber of Commerce appoints committee to investigate renewal of Sino-Japanese and Sino-Belgian commercial treaties—Evacuation of women and children refugees from Wuchang continues—Hankow Chinese hold memorial meeting for victims of Wanhsien incident—Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce sends further telegrams urging peace to Chang Tso-ling, Sun Chuan-fang, Wu Pei-fu, Chang Chung-chang, Yen Hsi-shan, Chang Hsueh-liang, Lu Hsiang-ting and others—Gen. Teng Ju-cho, tupan of Kiangsi tenders resignation—Reported compromise between Sun Chuan-fang and Tang Shen-tse, Kuomintang tupan of Hunan come to naught and preparations made for continuing warfare.

October 9.—Refugees to leave Wuchang, many hundreds reported trampled to death in effort to get out of city gates and on boats to Hankow—Gen. Fang Chung-hsiu's troops now stationed on Hupeh border defending province against Northerners—Reported Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's forces retreating to Kiukiang in consequence of defeat by Southerners—Wellington Koo preparing to notify Japanese Legation regarding expiration of Sino-Japanese Commercial treaty—Gen. Yang Sen reported preparing to attack Kuomintang at Hankow—Japanese report from Kiukiang states conditions there unchanged despite reports of reverses suffered by Sun's troops—H. Hansen, manager of German Telefunken Company who installed radio-telephone system in Mukden announces plans for similar installation in Peking—Dr. Wang Chung-hui, official liquidator of Russo-Asiatic Bank refuses to consider French claims for participation, stating that Bank a Russian-Chinese enterprise and since Russians have no extraterritorial rights, China has complete legal control over liquidation—Southern troops make surprise attack on Sun Chuan-fang's forces causing defeat and retreat of Sun's troops—Japanese *Toho News Agency* explains reason for Southern success as being due to Southern spies and "plain-clothes" men who filter through Sun's lines and spread propaganda amongst troops; also states that the populace generally supports the South and secretly helps Chiang Kai-shek and furthermore that labor unions handicap Sun and help South—Canton Government announces process of new tax collection and asks for permission to place Government tax-collectors in Customs Houses—Foreign Consuls at Canton report situation to home government—Deutsch-Asiatische Bank trying to succeed to position formerly occupied by Russo-Asiatic Bank as custodian for Chinese Customs and Salt funds—Reuters report from Canton states Canton Government presented note to various Consuls announcing determination to collect new taxes amounting to 2½ percent on general products and 5 percent

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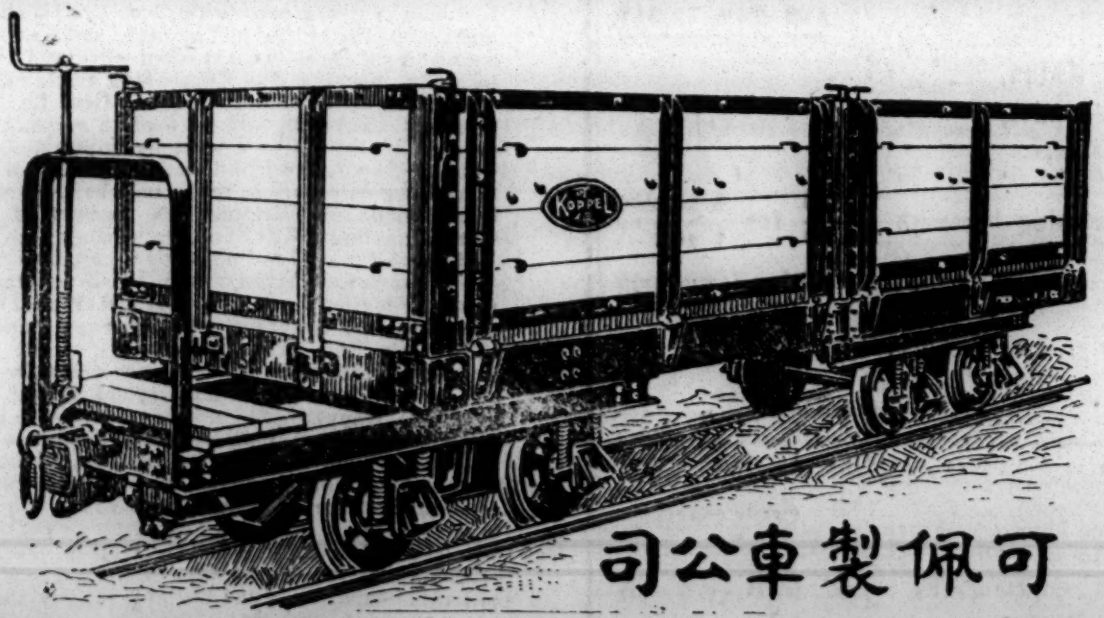

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on luxuries, new taxes to come into effecton Oct. 11—Chinese Delegates to Customs Conference under chairmanship of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo meet to consider measures for resuming conference, those attending meeting being, in addition to Dr. Koo, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, W. W. Yen, Wang Ying-tai and Hsia Jen-hu—Premier Koo announces appointment of Chao Ehr-hsun, Wang Shih-chen and Sun Pao-chi to control affairs of Kuowuyuan as high advisers and also announces appointment of Hsia Jen-hu as vice-minister of finance and concurrently tupan of the Salt Administration pending assumption of office of Pan Fu as Minister of Finance—Marshal Chang Tso-ling sends 37 Chinese military officers to Japan to enter various military colleges for purpose of studying military tactics—Peking Government instructs Chinese Ministers abroad to investigate status of laws and jails in America and Europe—Chinese and Japanese students in Japan organize the Chinese-Japanese Christian Students Association—Five Chinese students who attacked and injured Chang Shao-chiu, Chang Tso-ling's agent in Tokyo, were sentenced to 3 months in jail—Japanese *Toho Agency* report from Kiukiang states that 1,000 troops belonging to Sun's forces killed and wounded in recent battle with Southerners in Kiangsi Province Reported terms for surrender of Northern force in Wuchang includes their incorporation in Southern forces.

October 10.—Gen. Yu Tsung, Fengtien garrison commander at Peking inspected troops at Nanyuan today, preparatory to the grand review to be held on the National Holiday—Diplomatic Body meet at Dutch Legation to consider matter of new Canton tax scheme, it being reported that the Diplomatic Body is planning to lodge a protest—Chinese Government liquidators preparing rules for liquidation of Russo-Asiatic Bank and have notified Diplomatic Body to protect branches located in various foreign settlements, it not being thought that China will suffer any losses—Chinese delegates to Tariff Conference meet and decide to ask all Chinese delegates to come to Peking—Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, receives telegram from Sun Chuan-fang at Kiukiang stating that he is willing to cease hostilities providing Chiang Kai-shek will stop fighting also—Gen. Hsia Hung-hsun, connected with Marshal Sun in Kiukiang campaign, who was wounded by being shot in the foot, arrives in Shanghai for medical treatment—Confused reports from Kiukiang indicate Sun Chuan-fang retreating and that Southern forces nearing Kiukiang—Reports from Wuchang state earlier reports of starvation on part of inhabitants greatly exaggerated and aside from few women and children trampled to death at the gates, no loss of life—Compromise effected for evacuation of Wuchang by Northern forces after more than month of siege—M. Cheruniff, Acting Soviet Ambassador in place of M. Karakhan, arrives in Harbin enroute to Peking—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang appoints Gen. Yen Ching-hsun commander of Eighth Army in consideration of brave action recapturing Tehan—Cantonese put $2,000,000 paper money in circulation in Hankow which quickly depreciates.

October 11.—Gen Chu Yu-puh, according to a Peking message has held a conference with Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan on the question of the control of Paotingfu and Taminfu, but no definite decision has been reached—Peking Cabinet decides to make Marshal Sun Chuan-fang a field marshal and in addition Marshal Sun's assistant Gen. Lu Hsiang-ting, tupan of Chekiang will be made a marshal; other titles granted by the Cabinet were as follows, Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, an "actual" admiral and General Yu-puh and Sun Chung-hsien will be made marshals,—Marshal Chang Chung-chang of Shantung has recommended that Gen. Chen Kuo-shui and Pi Shu-chen be made regular generals—Marshal Chang Tso-ling sends Chang Hau-wan to Chenchow to interview Marshal Wu Pei-fu on the matter of further Fengtien support to Marshal Wu—Two divisions of Chihli and Shantung troops are now stationed at Paotingfu—Dr. Koo, premier, members of the Cabinet and members of the Diplomatic Corps excepting the British and French ministers, attend grand review of Fengtien troops at Nanysan, the number of troops participating being more than 10,000—Peking telegram states that Szechuenese have issued warning to British demanding fair settlement of Wanhsien incident, otherwise friendly relations between Szechuen and British interests may be severed—Chang Tso-ling announces establishment of wireless stations at Mukden, Harbin, Fuchinsien and elsewhere in Manchuria thus linking up all parts of the province—Japanese *Toho Agency* reports that Wuchang being evacuated and that Southern troops have entered city and that Generals Chen Chia-mo and Liu Yu-chun have left the city—Analysis of situation in Kiangsi by Japanese *Toho Agency* states that the troops of Generals

(*Continued on page VI*)

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A New Novel

RED SOIL, by L. E. Gielgud, Doubleday Page & Company, New York, 1926, G. $2.00.

There are certain times when the understand ng of a situation can be better gotten through the pages of a novel, than through those of newspapers or histories. Though a national revolution involves much of the human element, histories are after all likely to be cold for they deal with facts rather than with realities. They deal with mass movement under the guidance or dominance of a few clearly outstanding personages, and consequently those who contribute largely but inconspicuously to the success or failure of a cause are unmentioned.

In *Red Soil*, one not only obtains a vivid understanding of Russia at the outset of the revolution, but obtains it in an exciting novelesque manner. The story opens in a remote Russian village in September, 1917. A graphic picture of a much demoralized and rapidly disintegrating Russian regiment is portrayed under the command of an old Colonel who is entirely dependent upon orders which fail to come.

While the no longer respected officers are sequestered in their headquarters, an old count and his beautiful daughter place themselves under their protection. The father and daughter had only a few hours ago escaped a terrible death in a distant town at the hands of the Reds. The inevitabie happens, the regiment mutinies and sides with the Bolsheviks, taking the officers and the new arrivals prisoners.

The story increases in tenseness and daring having only the wits of a pretty girl, and the keeness of a dashing Russian officer to save them from inhuman torture and final death. The background of the turbulent early days of the revolution bring forth a great love story which reminds one of Tolstoy's genius, and Turgenev's artistry. L. E. Gielgud in his admirable novel gives understanding to one of the grossest national abnormalities the world has seen since the French Revolution. His conception of the Russian mentality both of the revolutionists and of the nobles is one which the reader can readily appreciate. Unlike so many of modern novels, *Red Soil*, is not only a so ırce of entertainment, but also of information and enlightenment. R. H. P.

Journal, Royal Asiatic Society

Vol. LVII, Journal, North-China Branch, Royal Asiatic Society; Kelly and Walsh, Shanghai.

One of the most interesting articles in this issue of the *Journal* is The Tibetan and his Environment," by J. Huston Edgar, F. R. G. S., F. R. A. I., which provides an insight not only into this little known land of Tibet, but also supplies valuable information regarding the people and government and their relations with the Chinese. In reference to the future of Tibet, Mr. Edgar expresses the hope that it will not be one of unfair exploitation, forever, because there is a world conscience. To use his words, "For centuries an unapproachable land, her people, the human survivals of desperate conditions, had become suspicious, selfish and misanthropic." He leaves open, however the question as to whether the Tibet of the future is to be controlled by China or by India.

There is also an interesting article by Dr. Evan Morgan on China's ancient attempt in 546 B. C. to form a "League of Nations." Still another is a survey of Standard Chinese Histories by Dr. John C. Fergusen. Lady Hosie has contributed an article on, "A Map of China in the Making," the problem of famine and floods in North China is discussed by the Rev. F. B. Turner; "Chinese Fresh-Water Sponges," by N. Gist Gee, and so on.

A Bolshevistic Mystery-Thriller

In Bad With Sinbad By Arthur Stringer The Bobbs Merrill Company Indianapolis Pp. 185, Price Gold $1.00

This story opens with a quotation from the *Arabian Night* story of Sinbad the Sailor who was given one day a "heavy burden" to carry from one end of Bagdad to the other. From the quotation the author jumps his readers into a mystery equally thrilling as that of Sinbad which is located in what O. Henry called "Bagdad on the Subway."

Laban Lindhagen, a young Swede Radio operator was on his way across Canada to New York city to catch his boat for Colon, the Panama Canal and other points southward when at the boundary line an inoffensive fellow-traveller was suddenly arrested—but not before he had given a camera to Laban and sworn him to deliver it to a Chinese curio merchant on Pell Street. This is the beginning of twelve hours of rapid action mystery for the Radio operator. With breathless haste he is whirled from one thrilling situation into another, from one end of New York to the other. An excellent story for the t. b. m. who is too exhausted to attend the movie theater around the corner to watch the Perils of Pauline.

Country Life In South China

The Sociology Of Familism; By Daniel Harrison Kulp Ph. D: New York City: Bureau Of Publications Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Many books on Chinese Village Life are already in existence but this one is, perhaps, one of the most exhaustive studies on the subject, being a matter of the first observations by an American professor it is an important sociological publication. The Chinese family system is one of the oldest institutions in the world. There are many in China who critisize it adversly and advocate a change, still there are many, specially in Japan, where the institution prevails, who wish its continuation with proper modifications. This book, through study of the life of a particular village in Kwangtung. is very interesting and useful for students of this aspect of sociology.

The village life of China is still in an undeveloped state. Sanitation, education, and social organization are very crude. The absence of a public bath in the village under study will speak for itself. Most of the people still do not know that the Tsing dynasty no longer rules.

The religion of the people is pure animism. The people of this village (Phenix Village) conceive of a world of spirits that are constantly supervising and controlling for good or ill the fortunes or behaviour of the living. These spirits roam at will and are everywhere. They may reside in tablets and yet move about. The moral standard of the people of the village is not high. Drinking, gambling, and other vices are common. Gambling gets such a hold on some of the members that they end in complete ruin.

H. P. Shastri

Contents of Dr. S. A. Ransom's Will

Dr. S. A. Ransom, prominent American physician at Shanghai who died recently provided in his will for the sum of G. $40,000 to be placed in trust and the income devoted to the protection of wild and domestic animals. Half of the income is to be used immediately and remainder deposited until it amounts to G. $500,000, after which the income from this sum is also to be used for this purpose. Mrs. Edith Ransom, widow of the deceased was left the household furniture, personal effects, and a life insurance policy of $10,000 and in addition the income from G. $80,000. Robert B. Ransom, a son was left the sum of $10,000 and the proceeds from another life insurance policy. In addition to the foregoing, other bequests ranging from $1,000 to $10,000 were left to various persons as follows: Martin Lex Bundy, Wilna R. Remedios, Agnes Walker, Emma Land, Cordelia M. Levy, Miss Mabel Griffiths, Gertrude E. Rowen, Irving Bell, John Goward Griffiths. The remainder of the estate according to the will, is to go to Dr. Ransom's son, Robert B. Ransom who is an officer in the U. S. Army. The estate was reputed to be worth about G. $250,000.

In the International Mixed Court at Shanghai

In re: Estate of Minnie H. Richards. Deceased

Notice is hereby given that John A. Richards has filed petition for Letters of Administration in the above entitled estate, and pursuant to Court Order all objections to the issuance of said Letters of Administration must be filed With This Court on or before October 16th, 1926.

FLEMING & ALLMAN,
Attorneys for Petitioner

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Supplied by J. E. SWAN & CO.

Share and general brokers
Members Shanghai Stock Exchange
11 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 6615
Closing Rates—October 12
Market Closed Steady Business Done 2,000,000
October 12, 1926 Average 1925

STOCK	LATEST	HIGH	LOW
American Telephone & Tel. Co.	144⅜	145	130⅝
American Tobacco (Class B)	117¾	119½	84½
Anaconda Copper	47¼	53¼	35¼
Baldwin Locomotive	116¾	146	107
Bethlehem Steel (Ord)	43¼	53½	37
General Motor (Common)	149⅛	149¾	64⅝
Liggett & Meyers (Class B)	90¾	89⅞	55½
Pennsylvania Railroad	54	55⅜	42½
Tobacco Products	107¼	101¾	70
Tobacco Products (Class A)	113	110⅜	93⅛
United States Rubber Co.	53⅝	97¼	33½
Du Pont de Nemours (Common)	225¾	271¼	134¼
American Can	47¾	49¾	47¼
American Smelting	131	144½	90⅜
Union Pacific R R	162	153¼	133¼
U. S. Steel	143¼	139¼	112⅜
Anglo American Oil (Voting Shares)	17⅜	26⅜	17⅛
British American Oil	58	47½	38
Phillips Petroleum	47¼	47⅛	36¼
Imperial Oil	—	134¾	27¼
International Petroleum	31⅝	35⅜	22⅛
Continental Oil	19½	31⅛	21⅞
Standard Oil of Calif	60¾	67¼	51½
" " Indiana	64⅜	70¾	59½
" " New Jersey	42	47½	38⅜
" " New York	30¾	48⅝	40

We are not responsible for cable mutilations
Telephone orders accepted—subject to confirmation.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Sept. 30th.	Sale Price Oct. 7th	Approx. Yeld to Maturity Oct, 7th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	102¼	102½	7.80
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98½	98¼	7.70
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov 1, 1942	101	101	6.90
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99½	98½	6.10
German Covernments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	105	105⅛	6.55
Kingdon of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101¼	101⅜	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	99¾	99½	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual	85¼	85½	4.68
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86	86⅜	7.10
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	107	106	6.40
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1940	103	103	6.70
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	98½	99	7.10
Cuban Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan....	6	July 1, 1966	98	98¼	6.10
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	95½	95	6.55
Republic of Haiti.....	6	Oct. 1, 1952	99½	99	6.10
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	101¾	102	7.30
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	91¼	91¾	7.75

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Oct. 13th, 1926

Exchange:—Despite the heavy decline in the price of Bar Silver, during the last few weeks, latest advices are still easy; a small rally took place yesterday and the day before, said to be due to Indian bear covering, but it was short-lived, and today's quotation, i.e. 25⅜d ready and forward is $\frac{9}{16}$d. below the price ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London is ¼d. lower @ 2/9¼d. The exchange market for the most part has been dull and Yen operations have again been the chief feature. The facts militating against the Import and Export trades in China at the present time are obvious to all and there is no improvement in either for the time being. The market at the close is quietly steady and the following rates for Gold remittance near delivery, are available:—T/T on London 2/6½d., New York 61⅝, Yen 78½. 4 m/s export paper can be placed, October delivery, Sterling 2/7⅜d., G $ 63⅜.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 77,826,000 a decrease of Tls. 573,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 73,960,000 an increase of $ 1,170,000
Estimated value Tls. 131,077,000 as against Tls. 103,747,000 held at this time last year.

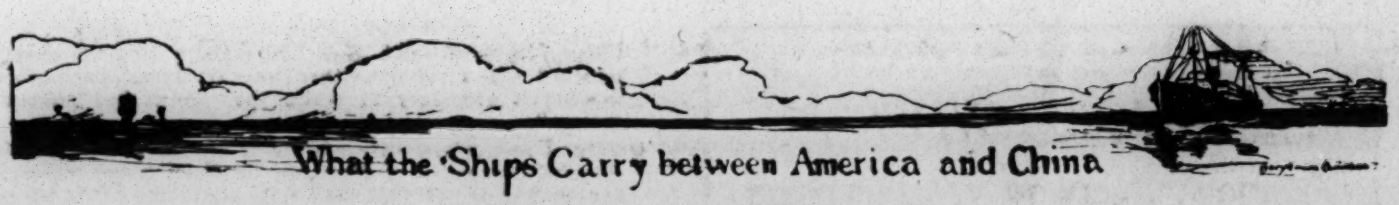
	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Oct. 7	Friday Oct. 8	Saturday Oct. 9	Mon. Oct. 11	Tues. Oct. 12	Wednesday Oct. 13
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/8.780	2/6¼	2/6¼	2/6¼		2/6¼	2/6½
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/6 5/16	2/6 5/16	2/6 5/16		2/6 5/16	2/6 5/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/6½	2/6½	2/6½		2/6½	2/6½
T/T India	181.860	168½	168½	168½		168½	168½
T/T France	2,309 800	2120	2120	2120		2120	2120
T/T N. Y.	66.310	61¼	61¼	61½		79½	61¼
T/T Hong	78.820	79	79	79½		79⅝	79½
T/T Japan	72.960	79	79	79		79	79
T/T Batavia	164 460	151½	151½	151½		151½	151½
T/T Straits	85.460	92½	92½	92½		92½	92½
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/10.405	2/8	2/8	2/8		2/8	2/8
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8¼	2/8¼	2/8¼		2/8¼	2/8¼
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/10.717	2/8 5/16	2/8 5/16	2/8 5/16		2/8 5/16	2/8 5/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A	2.439.800	2250	2250	2250		2250	2250
4 m/s N. Y. Lc.	69.435	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜		64⅜	64⅜
4 m/s ,, Dacs	—	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞		64⅞	64⅞

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Oct. 7	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	25 13/16	26	25 11/16		25 15/16	25⅞
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.56⅞	G. $.56⅛	G. $.56¾		G. $.56⅝	Holiday
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	376.10	381.00	380.70		379.80	380.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00		111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	71.925	71.975	71.975		72.0	72.0125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	2½%	2%	2%		3%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 169.
Bank of France rate of discount	7 10/20%	New York on London	T/T 485 5/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 9/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 15/16
,, 4 ,,	4 5/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11¾
,, 6 ,,	4 11/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11⅞



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.27 equall Gold

S. S. President Adams, Sept. 8. from U. S. A.

Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	224
Woollen Flannel	,,	136
Artificial Silk and Cotton Piece Goods	,,	328
Iron Channels	Pls.	51
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	15
,, Washers	,,	51
Tinfoil	,,	2
Zinc Sheets	,,	7
Ammonia, Sulphate of.	,,	3,360
Asparagus Canned	,,	16
Bones Cow	,,	121
Butter	,,	16
Coffee	,,	29
Fruits, Canned	,,	281
,, Fresh	,,	65
Grease	,,	70
Gum, Arabic	,,	13
Gum, Rosin	,,	22
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent	,,	1,909
50 ,,	,,	4
Ink, Printing	,,	106
Lampwick	,,	19
Lead White	,,	91
Leather, Calf	,,	4
,, Patent	,,	18
,, Sole	,,	365
Newspapers, Old	,,	756
Oranges, Fresh	,,	1,448
Packing, India-rubber	,,	40
Pickings, Unclassed	,,	3
Paints, Unclassed	,,	351
Paper, Chipboard	,,	3,374
,, Printing	,,	167
,, Waxed	,,	20
,, Wrapping	,,	19
,, Writing	,,	52
,, Unclassed	,,	5
Raisins	,,	938
Sharks' Fins, not Prepared	,,	6
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	252
Sugar, White	,,	422
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	60
Twine	,,	3
Chocolate	Lb.	4,656
Clocks	Pcs.	888
Lanterns	,,	36,000
Lemons, Fresh	,,	78,000
Machines, Sewing	,,	833
Motor-cars	,,	15
Motor-cycles	,,	12
Oilcloth	,,	2 492
Scales	,,	100
Typewriters	,,	137
Baking Powder	Doz.	2,695
Canned Fruits	,,	49
,, Salmons	,,	60
Canned Vegetables	Doz.	181
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	522
Coffee, in Tins	Doz.	60
Handkerchiefs	,,	910
Hats	,,	14
Hosiery	,,	217
Shoes	Pairs	3,406
Cigarettes	Mille	75,000
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	88
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	19,290
Paints, Unclassed	,,	504
Turpentine, Vegetable.	Galls.	100
Varnish	,,	60
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs 115		
	Hk. Tls.	17,374
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	53,715
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	924,139

S. S. Siberia Maru, September 10. from U. S. A.

Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Bronze Powder	Pls.	55
Lead in Pigs	,,	7,104
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	1,246

S. S. West Cajoot, Sept. 11 from U. S. A.

Iron Wire, Defective	Pls.	84
Leather, Calf	,,	4
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	50,050
Paints Unclassed	,,	500
Tarpentine Mineral	,,	833
Varnish	,,	204

S. S. President Taft, Sept. 11. from U. S. A.

Motor-cars	Pcs.	3
Lemons Fresh	,,	256,050
Aluminum Foil	Pls.	4
Prussian Blue	,,	246
Copper Ingots	,,	3
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,030
Iron, Galvanized: Sheets	,,	770
Acid, Unclassed	,,	3
Canned Asparagus	,,	4
,, Fruits	,,	170
,, Milk, Condensed	,,	180
,, ,, Evaporated	,,	415
Cheese	,,	6
Coffee Beans	,,	3
Hams	,,	5
Leather, Calf	,,	3
,, Sole	,,	227
Olives	,,	13
Oranges	,,	189
Paper, Chipboard	,,	707
Pickles	,,	18
Sugar of Milk	,,	17
,, Refined	,,	9
Cylinders	Pcs.	768
Oil Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	11,389
Canned Sardines	Doz.	800
Glucose	,,	36
Cigarettes	Mille	4,020
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	679,023

S. S. Edmore, September 11. from U. S. A.

Timber:

Softwood, Round Hewn	Sup. ft.	71,577
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	489,240
Softwood, Clear	Sup. ft.	133,747
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	202,134
Laths	Pcs.	311,800

S. S. Yamashiro Maru, Sept. 14.

To San Francisco.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 5	Pls.	5.05
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	48

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 35	,,	34.87
White, other Ports ,, 240	,,	192.10

S. S. Bearport, Sept. 14. from U. S. A.

Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent	Pls.	1,000
Paper Printing	,,	12
,, Writing	,,	132

S. S. Helenus, September 17.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other ports Bls. 50	Pls	50.49

S. S. Empress of Russia, Sept. 18. To U. S. A.

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 20	Pls	19.98

To Toledo.

Tea, Green: Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	21

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Fluctuations in the raw cotton market during the past week have been nervous and irregular but the tendency on the whole has been on the easy side, due to the continued weakening of Mid-Americans and Indians during the early part of the week, general liquidation of speculative holdings and short selling in the Exchange, as well as to the meagre demands from the local spinners, and the net change in prices for the week shows a total decline of about Tls. 1.00 per picul as compared with the rates ruling during the previous period.

In taking a general survey of the situation, it is difficult to predict with any certainty the immediate future trend of the market, yet it is permissible, viewing past and present conditions, to foresee no very sharp upward or downward fluctuations in the near future and until the situation will shape itself in one way or the other in a more decided manner conservatism should be the keynote of any operations entered into at the present time.

Yarn:—We have had an easier market during the past week, with prices declined some two to three taels as compared with last week's level. In all some 8000 to 9000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Newchang, Tientsin, Canton, Interior and Ningpo, and over 10000 bales direct business with the mills have been recorded.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	7.17
American-Middling last reported	8.09
Tone of the market, *Weak.*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	13.60 Spot.
	13.18 Dec.
	13.23 Jan.
	13.45 Mar.
	13.64 May.
	13.80 July.

Tone of the market:—*Weak.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	222
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	260
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	277
Tone of the market—*Weak.*	

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	32.40
Shanghai, Spot	31.75
M. inned, Spot	32.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	32.00
Ningpo, Spot, Ex wharf.	30.60

Tone of the market—*Steady.*

WHO'S WHO
Among *Review* Advertisers

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Offering literature, political science and business courses

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Manufacturers and distributors of cigarettes and tobacco.

Northern Pacific Railway 195
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Universal Winding Co.	Continental Construction Co.
"Chung Hwa Studio"	The China Jade Co.
The Jade Store.	O. I. C.
The Commercial Press, Ltd.	Alexander Shoe.
Gande, Price Ltd.	The China Weekly Review

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

(*Continued from page 198*)

Chiang Kai-shek and Sun Chuan-fang are so evenly matched that a victory either way is almost impossible, making it necessary to settle the conflict by "political means."

October 12.—Hankow dispatch states that peace agreement covering evacuation of Wuchang by Northerners provides for opening of city gates and final stationing of Northern troops at Tsingsan Mountins after which they would be Yochen and Kutien—Dr. Wang Chung-hui sending special delegates to manage liquidation of brances of Russo-Asiatic Bank, the actual work of liquidation being managed by Chinese bankers, Sung Han-chang of Bank of China at Shanghai to handle liquidation at Shanghai—Shensi dispatch states that despite desperate attacks by "Allied" troops under Liu Chung-hua unable to capture Sianfu from Kuomin-chun—Hankow holds big celebration following evacuation of Wuchang—Nanking military prevent anti-British demonstrations on National Holiday—Hankow report states that Gen. Liu Yu-chun one of Northern commanders at Wuchang arrested, but tnat Gen. Chen Chia-mo escaped.

October 13.—Southern troops again take offensive in Nanchang area and destroy railway at Lohwa—Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan's troops advance in direction of Wusueh and War situation again becomes tense—Announced that Marshal Sun plans to personally lead his troops against Southerners as decisive engagement certain within few days—Rumored that Southern troops following fall of Wuchang planning rapid advance down Yangtsze toward Kiukiang—Marshal Sun handicapped by "neutral" attitude of Gen. Teng Ju-cho's troops as well as the slow movements of the Anhwei troops under Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, of Anhwei Tupan-Four leading members of the Japanese Diet call on Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister to discuss the question of the slump in Fengtien notes, a matter which has been considered by the politicel affairs committee of the Kenseikai Party; finally decided to refer matter to the Diplomatic Affairs Investigation Special Committee with a view to drafting a concrete plan—Chinese troops on "left bank of Yangtsze fire fifty shots at the N. Y. K. steamer, Tachen Maru about eight miles below Tayeh, but no damage done—Japanese *Toho*, Agency message form Kiukiang claims that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's forces suffered severe losses in attack on Nanchang, but quickly reorganize for renewal of battle, Southern troops now moving toward Kaoan and Fenghsin and gradually closing in on Nanchang which is now defended by Allied Second and Third Armies.

October 14.—Canton Government issues statement declaring that calling off of boycott must not be interpreted as lessening of the nationalist movement; that Canton Government will continue the agitation for political and economic improvement, development of local and provincial government, improvement of living conditions of workers, building of roads, improvement of Whampoa Harbor and completion of Canton-Hankow Railway—Chinese authorities at Shanghai open training school for native police at Lungha—Shanghai poblic organizations renew efforts for peace and send telegrams to Sun Chuan-fang and Chiang Kai-shek—Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai sends $0,000 to Hankow for the relief of war sufferers incident to the Wuchang siege—Dr. Tang Erh-ho agress to assume office as Ministier of Interior.

(*Continued from page 191*)

RECAPITULATION

	1925	Total for year up to Aug. 31, 1926
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair,	$36,112,460	$25,530,395
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages,	16,357,476	13,392,735
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood,	487,093	351,370
Group 3—Textiles	52,215,930	40,586,469
Group 4—Wood and Paper	319,945	398,690
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	64,483	277,466
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles	1,615,489	2,516,351
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles	NIL	NIL
Group 8—Chemicals	305,603	630,443
Group 9—Miscellaneous	6,021,570	6,445,889
	$113,500,049	$90,129,808*

*Excluding Tsingtao, (*for August 1926*)

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Nanking Road at Lloyd Road Corner.

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